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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TRAIN ROBBERY IN OHIO

An Express Car on a Lake Shore Train Is Captured.

DYNAMITE FAILS TO OPEN THE SAFE

Only a Small Amount of Booty Secured — Passengers Not Molested — Tramps Give the Alarm— Arrests Made.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The west-bound New-York and Chicago express on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad was robbed by masked men at 12:30 o'clock this morning at a lonely place in the woods known as Reese Siding, between Archbold and Stryker, Ohio, about ten miles west of Wauseon.

Obstructions were placed on the track and the train was brought to a halt by the display of a danger signal.

The robbers secured admission to the express car and opened the way safe. Six attempts were made to blow open the main safe with dynamite, but without success. No effort was made to rob the passengers. After holding the train forty-five minutes the robbers mounted horses and rode into the woods.

The loss to the express company is variously estimated. One rumor places the amount at $40,000, another at $8,000, while officials of the express company say it does not exceed $150.

The robbers were evidently entirely familiar with the train, and it is thought that employes of the railroad company or of the express company must be implicated, either as principals or as confederates.

Express Messenger Nettleton told this story of the robbery when the train arrived in this city at 8 o'clock this morning:

"I was dozing in my chair near the safe about 12 o'clock last night, and the train was making about forty miles an hour. I knew that there would not be another stop for half an hour, so I was surprised and startled when the brakes began to jar on the wheels. The train came to a stop, and I suspected that something was wrong. I had no sooner come to that conclusion than there was a shock and report under the forward part of my car. The glass in the window next to my corner was shattered into a thousand pieces.

"I grabbed my shotgun and stood at the door, which was unlocked and had been partly open. In the darkness I saw two men with guns pointed at me. I dodged back into the car, and raising my gun, let them have it, as I thought, full in the face. Apparently, I did not hit them, and after that they would not stand any monkeying.

"'If you put any value on your life you will put down that gun and let us in,' one of the men said. Then I gave up, and they came in and went to work. They got into the way safe easily enough, but after exploding six charges of dynamite against the other one, they had to give it up. Three times they left me in the car while they exploded the dynamite, and three times they took me out. They kept me 'covered' all the time with their guns. Two were working in the car, and two staid on guard outside. The men had handkerchiefs tied over their faces, and I could not recognize them. I was not frightened until it was all over."

Conductor Darling told this story:

"I was sitting in the first-class coach when the train was stopped. The robbers turned a switch at Reese, a place in Ohio, between Stryker and Archbold. They stopped the engineer with a red light, and it was afterward found that a pile of ties had been placed across the track. As soon as we came to a stop I heard firing up at the forward end of the train and guessed the trouble. After sending a brakeman to the rear of the train with a lantern to protect us from anything which might be coming from behind, I went forward into the baggage car and watched what went on from there. Once I stuck my head out, but a bullet went whizzing by and I didn't try it again.

"There appeared to be four men in the attacking party, but it was terribly dark and we could not see very distinctly. One of the men was a short, heavy-set fellow, with a sandy beard and mustache, about forty years old. They got into the express car and opened the safe, but could not get into the big safe. They made the engineer climb down from his cab, and one of the men kept him standing beside the engine in the ditch. The fireman, H. Boardman, was under guard next to the express car. After about forty minutes the robbers disappeared in the darkness. The amount taken was, I believe, about $8,000.

"The passengers were in a panic, but they were not interfered with. The explosions woke them, and the women began screaming and crying, while the men poked their heads out of their berths, asking what was the trouble, and getting their clothes on with all possible haste. Watches and money were tucked under mattresses and into corners, and all prepared themselves for a raid."

As soon as the train arrived in Chicago the express car was run on the side track next to the United States Express freight office, where the Superintendent and others boarded it. Every window had been smashed, and the side of the car next to where the safe stood had one board missing. The inside wall was smashed to kindling wood. The big safe showed a circular concave dent about six inches in diameter, where the dial had been. The dial itself had been blown off, and fragments of it lay about the car. Among other trophies left by the bandits was a four-inch stick of dynamite.

The way safe which was opened was a small affair, and was no more than an iron-bound chest about the size of a steamer trunk.

The facts as to the actual loss are hard to get at, inasmuch as everything given out has had to pass the approval of Superintendent Wygant. Twice when telling his story the messenger stopped and appealed to that gentleman to know whether his narrative was meeting with approval. A rumor that found some currency was to the effect that $40,000 worth of jewelry had been put on board at Cleveland, and that this was known to the robbers, and that their raid was planned with this in mind. Superintendent Wygant of the United States Express Company placed the loss at $150.

ALARM GIVEN BY TRAMPS.

Their Free Ride Made Quick Pursuit Possible.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—Reese, where the Lake Shore train was robbed, is merely a siding used at times by different trains. It is in Williams County, Ohio, half way between Archbold and Stryker. It has no telegraph office, and the location is one well adapted for a train robbery. Two tramps were riding on the front end of the baggage car when the train approached Reese. They saw a red light and realized that danger was near. They lost no time in jumping off the train as soon as Engineer Tiernan commenced to slacken speed. When they heard the torpedo explode and rifle shots follow one another in rapid succession they made their escape. They ran as fast as their legs could carry them back to Archbold and told the operator on duty what had happened. The operator was soon in communication by wire with the house of Superintendent Johnson, in Toledo. General Manager Canniff and General Superintendent Blodgett, who were in Toledo, together with several local officials of the Lake Shore Road, hurried to the scene on a special train.

At Wauseon the party was joined by Sheriff Shaffer and a posse.

Five men have been arrested on suspicion at Wauseon, and one at Stryker.

Local officials of the Lake Shore Road say to-night that the company has no tangible clue to the robbers. Numerous arrests were made to-day of tramps and others suspected of possible connection with the robbery, but it is not believed that any of the suspects are the men wanted.

A DYNAMITE-PROOF SAFE.

The New Invention Which Makes Train Robbing Hard Work.

The train robbed at Reese, Ohio, is known as the Pacific express, and left the Grand Central Station, in this city, at 9:15 o'clock P. M. Monday. It connected at Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway for Chicago.

The only official information regarding the matter was received yesterday at the office of President Platt of the United States Express Company in the following telegram from Vice President and General Manager Crosby at Chicago:

Train 37 held up near Stryker, Ohio, this morning. Loss said to be less than $100. Stationary safe dynamited six times; damaged slightly, but not opened.

In explanation of this telegram, Theodore F. Swayze, President Platt's private secretary, said:

"The money which was carried off by the robbers was doubtless the contents of the local safe, consisting of small money packages, carried between the different stations on the road. The stationary safe referred to in the dispatch is one of the new kind which have been put into all the money cars of this company recently. The safe weighs 3,000 pounds, and is fastened to the car by a broad steel band, which passes over the top of the safe and is bolted through the floor of the car. It would consume several hours' time to release the fastenings and remove the safe from the car. The safes are of an approved construction, which are guaranteed to be dynamite proof—that is, they cannot be blown open inside of six hours, and no band of robbers can afford to spend so much time over the job.

"The safes are provided with removable dials, and these dials are in the possession of the agents at the terminal points. The messenger in charge of the safe does not know the combination, and could not open the safe if he did without the dial. The safes are shipped locked without the dials, and can therefore not be opened between stations. The money packages in transit are kept in a smaller steel safe inside the stationary safe, so that we feel sure that every possible precaution is taken to carry money safely. April 4 a train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railroad was stopped at Dover, Oklahoma, and after the robbers had spent fifty-five minutes in a vain effort to blow open our safe with dynamite they gave up the job in disgust."

THE END OF THE WHISKY TRUST

Gen. McNulta's Receivership Made Permanent, and All the Property Ordered to be Sold.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The last remnant of life of the old Whisky Trust was, upon motion of Levy Mayer, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, extinguished by an order entered in the United States court by Judge Showalter at noon to-day. The order is a final decree, and will have the effect of winding up the business and affairs of the old company.

It makes the receivership of Gen. McNulta permanent and final, and directs him to sell as speedily as possible the remainder of the property not already ordered sold. It also provides that notice shall be given to all of the stockholders of the trust to bring in their stock and prove their claims as stockholders before Sept. 1, and that thereafter a distribution shall be made of all of the assets in the receiver's hands. It further provides that the receiver shall prosecute the suits already begun by him against Greenhut, Morris, and the other Directors, in which the receiver seeks to recover $1,000,000, alleged to have been misappropriated, and also seeks to set aside the sale of the bonds which were sold to Morris and Greenhut while they were Directors of the company for 50 cents on the dollar.

NO FUSION IN ALABAMA ARRANGED

The Populist Executive Committee Declines to Recommend It.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 24.—The Populist State Executive Committee met here to-day to decide for or against fusion with the Republicans in the State campaign. The committee arrived at the decision that it was not in its province to decide one way or the other, and that the matter should be left to the people to determine in convention assembled.

State Senator A. T. Goodwin, Populist contestant for Congressman Cobb's seat; P. G. Bowman, and other Populist leaders were strong for fusion, but Reuben F. Kolb, the father of the Alabama Populists, and their thrice defeated candidate for Governor, fought against fusion and carried the day.

Democrats look upon the result with much favor, fusion between Populists and Republicans being the only thing they have to dread. The fusionists were sorely disappointed. It was resolved to call a free-silver State conference without reference to party affiliations next November.

RUSSELL R. STUART FOR STATE ENGINEER

His Candidacy Will Be Formally Announced in Syracuse To-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—The candidacy of Russell R. Stuart (Democrat) of this city for the nomination of State Engineer and Surveyor will be formally announced in a local paper to-morrow morning.

Mr. Stuart has been in the division engineer's office since 1880, being retained by the successive State Engineers since the administration of Horatio Seymour, Jr. He is popular with his party and will have the united Onondaga delegation behind him.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, July 24.—The Republican State Committee this afternoon voted to hold the State Convention in Music Hall, Boston, Oct. 5. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston was selected for permanent Chairman, and James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with the following members at large: Col. Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, David Slade of Fall River, William E. Barrett of Melrose, and George R. Jewett of Salem.

Rode a Bicycle and Died.

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—D. R. Baldwin, proprietor of the Genesee Hotel, died suddenly last night. Mr. Baldwin had recently been learning to ride a bicycle, and last evening, after partaking of a hearty supper, started out on the wheel with a companion. Returning later to his hotel he removed his collar and neckties, and was standing by a cigar case when he suddenly fell to the floor. He never regained consciousness.

New Mills in North Carolina.

WINSTON, N. C., July 24.—The Revolution Cotton Mills Company and Proximity Manufacturing Company are the names of the two enterprises just incorporated at Greensborough. The capital stock of each company is $200,000, all of which has been paid in. Two more companies have been formed in this city and will probably be incorporated this week.

Centenarian Killed by a Train.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—Joseph Denny, who was over 100 years old, was killed at Potsdam to-day by being struck and run over by an engine.

WAR IS BEGUN IN EARNEST

Bannocks Kill Three Settlers and Lose Six Braves.

A SECOND ATTACK IS THREATENED

Secretary Lamont Orders Troops to the Scene of the Disturbance —Wyoming Cowboys Preparing for Defense.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 24.—The Indian war has broken out in earnest. It is known that Bannock Indians have killed a settler, his wife, and child in the Salt River Valley, and the white men pursuing the murderers killed six of the redskins.

It is reported that a battle was fought to-day at Jackson's Hole.

The first news of these killings was given in these dispatches on Monday night, on the strength of statements of J. C. Houtz, a ranchman from the Salt River country, who had himself been molested by the Indians. Confirmation of his story has now been received.

Mail Carrier Alma Vail, who arrived at Montpelier from Star Valley, reported to the constable that the Bannock Indians from the reservation had killed a settler, his wife, and child. A posse of citizens was at once formed, pursued the Bannocks, and killed six of them before they escaped into the mountains.

The excitement among the settlers in Northwestern Wyoming over the threatened uprising of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians is growing more intense every day. They are leaving their ranches in large numbers and gathering at favored points for mutual protection in case the Indians return to seek vengeance for the death of their brother braves.

The story of the killing of the three whites and six Indians is spreading alarm at a rapid rate. Many pleasure parties have given up contemplated trips into the mountain country, which abounds in the finest game of all kinds at this season. The settlers, too, are becoming thoroughly aroused, and if they are not protected by Government troops will take the field in protection of their own homes and lives, and they are well qualified by long experience in this country to do even more effective fighting than the regulars.

The Indians realize that the cowboys are more dangerous than the troops. They know that they can surrender to the soldiers and will then be in no further danger, but when the frontier volunteers go out to hunt Indians they fight as the Indians do themselves. They shoot to kill and kill all in sight.

The news that the foraging Bannocks are receiving supplies of Government rations forwarded by those remaining at the reservation and that several hundred Shoshone bucks from the Wind River Reservation have started to join and aid the Bannocks are not the best indications that the ill feeling engendered by the killing of the Indian hunters will end without further trouble. In addition to these events the Indians who have remained on the reservation to put up their hay and who advised against this hunt say that the Indians want to fight, and every one who knows anything about the hardy frontiersmen of Northwestern Wyoming knows that if the Indians are looking for a fight they will find it.

Four troops of cavalry from Fort Robinson, Neb., have been ordered to the Jackson Hole country. Col. Van Horn, commandant at Fort Russell, this city, has been ordered to have his command in readiness and has seven companies of infantry prepared to move. Col. Thomas Moore, Chief Trainmaster of the Army of the Platte, stationed at Camp Carlin, near this city, has two pack trains and field wagon equipage ready to move.

Gov. Richards thinks a fight between the settlers and Indians will occur before troops can get on the ground. If the settlers are well provided with ammunition he thinks they will hold their own until aid arrives.

There are sixty-five able-bodied men in the Jackson Hole settlement, all skillful in the use of arms and accustomed to the frontier. These, with thirty-five women and forty children, are all at Marysdale, Wyoming, the only town in the region. To reach this settlement troops will have to be taken in from Market Lake, Idaho, overland a distance of over 100 miles. Part of the way is through a very rough country.

ANOTHER BATTLE FEARED.

Report that the Indians Would Make an Attack at Noon Yesterday.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 24.—Advice from Adjt. Gen. Stitzer to Gov. Richards indicates that a battle is in progress between Indians and whites in Jackson's Hole. A telegram from Stitzer says:

I met an Indian Captain of Police hurrying out with all possible speed; saw him again last night. He says he cannot control the Indians, who will fight the settlers at noon to-day.

Gov. Richards has been advised by the Interior Department that Federal troops have been ordered to protect the settlers, and it is not deemed probable that he will order out the militia.

REGULARS TO THE FRONT.

The War Department Sends Troops to Prevent Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Lamont has ordered troops sent to the scene of the Indian troubles in Wyoming and Idaho. This action was taken after consultation with officers of the Interior Department and Gen. Ruger, and because of alarming official reports received from the seat of trouble. The first of these reports was a telegram from Agent Teter at the Fort Hall Reservation, who had just returned from Jackson's Hole. His telegram said:

I have investigated the trouble between the Indians and the settlers in Wyoming, and would advise that troops be sent there immediately, to protect law-abiding citizens, the lawless element among the settlers being determined to come into conflict with the Indians. Settlers have killed from four to seven Indians, which has incensed the Indians, who have gathered to the number of between 200 and 300 near Salt River, in Uinta County, and refuse to return to the reservation.

I find that the Bannock Indians have killed game unlawfully, according to the laws of Wyoming, though not unlawfully according to the treaty between the Bannock Indians and the United States, and the usurping of the prerogatives of the settlers in that respect caused the trouble. Nothing but the intervention of soldiers will settle the difficulty and save the lives of innocent persons and prevent destruction of property.

This was followed by a telegram from Gov. Richards of Wyoming, saying:

Will the Federal Government take the matter in hand of returning the Bannocks to their reservation, or will Wyoming be expected to do so?

Secretary Lamont sent directions to Brig. Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, to proceed at once to the scene of the troubles, and ascertain the exact situation. In the meantime Gen. Coppinger is to order the movement of such troops in his department as will protect the settlers, and secure the return of the Indians to their reservation.

THE CLAIM OF THE BANNOCKS.

Assert Their Right Under Treaty to Hunt in Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The clause in the treaty between the Bannock Indians and the United States, under which the Indians claim that they were within their rights in hunting in the Jackson Hole district, is as follows:

The Indians herein named agree that they will make said reservation their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians, on the borders of the mining districts.

The policy of the Indian Bureau has been to persuade the Indians to use this hunting privilege as sparingly as possible. The treaty was signed in July, 1878. The hunting, now that trouble has broken out, will have to be given up.

COLONISTS STARVING IN MEXICO

Negroes Who Were Lured from Alabama and Georgia Abandon Tlahualila in a Pitiful Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A serious condition of affairs exists in the American negro colony at Tlahualila, Mexico; so serious that Mr. Sparks, the United States Consul at Piedras Negras, to-day sent a telegram on the subject to the State Department.

Mr. Sparks says that the negroes have left the colony in a body, and that a number of them are in a camp under the surveillance of Mexican soldiers. Some of those in the camp are afflicted with contagious diseases, and altogether their condition is deplorable.

The colonists are all from Georgia and Alabama, whence they emigrated after hearing glowing accounts of the fertility and fruitfulness of the concession granted to their organizer, a negro, by the Mexican Government.

The State Department officials, after making every effort to devise ways and means to help the colonists, looking into every law that might be construed to give them authority to use funds, found it utterly impossible to do so.

A later telegram from Consul Sparks said that the negroes were scattered for miles on the railroad, without food, friends, or funds, and were living on mesquite beans and branch water. Mr. Sparks said he could do nothing for want of money, and added that he feared trouble, as the colonists were starving.

The original dispatch from Mr. Sparks informed the department that he had received a telegram from Dr. L. H. Barry of Tarreon, Mexico, dated July 23, which said that 153 negroes from the colony were destitute at that point, with fifteen cases of contagious disease among them. The Mexican police were preventing them from entering the town.

The State Department has also received a letter from Congressman John H. Bankhead of Alabama, asking if the Government can assist in bringing back to their homes the members of the Tlahualila colony, who left Alabama and other Southern States about a year ago, and who are now, he says, dissatisfied, destitute, and unable to return unaided.

The department has tried in every way to afford some relief to the colonists, and has instructed the Consul at Piedras Negras to render all assistance that he could properly do, and to report promptly any serious developments. The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in the City of Mexico has also been informed of the state of affairs reported by Mr. Sparks, and has been instructed to inquire into the treatment that the colonists were receiving.

CHICAGO WHEAT BUYERS EXCITED

The Price Advanced Five Cents a Bushel—Foreign Buying and Bad Crop News the Cause.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Intense excitement prevailed in the wheat pit on the Board of Trade to-day. In the midst of the unexpected and sensational flurry wheat went soaring from 68½c. for September to 72½c. This was an advance of 5c. over the closing price yesterday, and the bulls were in high feather.

The advance was caused by higher prices abroad and a remarkable falling off in the receipts at Winter wheat receiving points. The decreased receipts of the last few days presented the first practical evidence of the short crop, and every one wanted to buy wheat.

The price fairly jumped, the high mark being reached early in the session. The closing figure was 72¼c., there being only a slight reaction from the top notch of the day. The big bulls were buyers all along the line, and the price moved up almost without a break until the high mark was reached. Among the steady traders on the bear side of the market, "Ed" Pardridge was credited with buying a large line.

All the important grain receiving centres of the country were in the market with buying orders, and helped to elevate the price. As to the continuance of the rise opinions of traders differ.

Sharp Advance in This City.

On reports of crop damage, wheat had a sharp advance in yesterday's market. A large short interest, which had developed helped the advance, which reached 3¾@4¼c. a bushel on sales of 10,740,000 bushels.

September, which closed Tuesday at 71¾c, opened yesterday at 72½c., touched 75½c., and closed at 75¾c. December opened yesterday at 74c., having closed Tuesday at 73⅝c., advanced to 77⅝c., and closed at 77½c. per bushel.

WICHITA IN OPEN REBELLION

Its Protest Against the Enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—The City of Wichita is in open rebellion against the authority of Gov. Morrill in his attempt to enforce the prohibitory laws. The three members of the Metropolitan Police Commission and the Police Judge of Wichita came to this city yesterday to confer with the Governor relative to the obstacles met with in their attempt to enforce the law.

They report that the City Council has repealed all ordinances for the regulation of the liquor traffic which ties the hands of the police and makes them powerless to make arrests. The Council also refuses to make appropriations for the police force, has discharged the street cleaning and repairing forces, and has dispensed with the services of two fire companies, giving as a reason that the closing of the saloons has shut off the city's revenue, and that there are no funds available for these purposes. The Attorney General has been asked to appoint an assistant to take charge of the prosecution of violators of the prohibition laws, as the County Attorney has refused to interest himself in them. So far the Attorney General has been unable to find a reputable attorney in Wichita who is willing to assume the duties of the position.

Both the Governor and the Attorney General declare that the law shall be enforced regardless of the position taken by the local authorities.

Tried Suicide in the Park.

A man about forty-five years old, well dressed, was found lying in the pathway in the ramble, near the lake, in Central Park, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. By his side lay a bottle labeled laudanum. The man was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The only thing he had in his pockets was a pair of spectacles. There was nothing about his person by which he could be identified.

SUICIDE WAS LILLIAN LOW

The Father, James Low, Jr., Identifies the Body Found in Harlem Woods.

THREE ARRESTS LATE LAST NIGHT

Dr. Thomas J. Biggs, Henry T. Champney, and Miss A. K. Hansen Are the Prisoners.

DAUGHTER WAS LURED AWAY FATHER SAYS

She Had Made Other Attempts to Kill Herself—Miss Hansen Says Lillian Was Ill Treated at Home.

The body of the young woman who was found dead near Fort Washington Avenue and Two Hundredth Street, Tuesday morning, was identified yesterday by James Low, Jr., of 141 West Thirty-fourth Street, as that of his only child, Lillian Low, who, he says, was lured away from him in March last, and had since been living with Miss A. K. Hansen, at 34 West Thirty-second Street, and more recently at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street.

The theory of murder, which was entertained during the day, was practically dispelled by the girl's father, who says she twice before attempted suicide.

As a result of the girl's identification and Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon's autopsy, Dr. Thomas J. Biggs of 34 West Thirty-second Street, Henry T. Champney, and Miss A. K. Hansen of 103 West Fifty-eighth Street were arrested late last night on a warrant issued by Coroner O'Meagher, charged with a knowledge of the causes which led to the girl's death.

Mr. Champney is Vice President of the Bovinine Company, 70 South Fifth Avenue. He is sixty-nine years old.

The prisoners were accompanied to the station house by Lawyer George P. Gordell of 58 William Street.

After Capt. Pickett had heard their stories he went to the house of the girl's father and brought him to the police station.

Mr. Low, as soon as he saw Dr. Biggs, sprang for him, shouting:

"There's the man that ruined my daughter and took her away from me! He's the man that kicked me down stairs when I went to see my little girl."

Mr. Low was so excited that he had to be restrained by Capt. Pickett, who took him in a rear room.

Dr. Biggs was much surprised at his arrest, as he had not the slightest suspicion that it was contemplated.

Miss Hansen wept and said she could not understand why she, who had been the best friend the dead girl had ever had, should be arrested. On the advice of her lawyer, she refused to answer any questions, declining even to give her name.

As soon as all three prisoners were locked up, Lawyer Gordell hurried away from the station house. He refused to make any statement.

Capt. Pickett is still looking for the author of the letter signed "Tommie," which was published yesterday in The New-York Times. An autopsy was performed in the morning by Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon. The Deputy Coroner was satisfied the girl had been subjected to outrageous treatment not more than forty-eight hours before her death.

A number of persons visited the Morgue yesterday, and looked at the body of the girl, but none recognized her.

An elderly man, in company with Detective Daly of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Lawyer Guy Van Amringe of 26 Exchange Place, arrived at the Morgue at 5:30 o'clock. The elderly man hesitated to enter, and turned away, as if to walk out of the grounds. Then, with renewed courage, he returned to the Morgue entrance and was induced to go in.

He was led to the dead room, and the girl's body was drawn out from the big ice chest for him to view it. As soon as he saw the features he cried:

"Oh, that must be my daughter. My poor darling! Let me see her."

The body was carried to an adjoining room and placed upon a table. The elderly man said, between his sobs, that his name was James Low, Jr., and that the girl was undoubtedly his daughter, Lillian.

"She was lured from me when I lay dying with grip," he cried, "and I had not seen her since March 10. She was kept away from me, though I tried to see her."

Mr. Low broke down completely and refused to say anything further then. His lawyer had advised him against it, but in the evening he gave a complete account of his daughter's life to Police Captain Pickett.

By Mr. Low's order, the body of his daughter was taken to an undertaker's shop at 400 East Twenty-sixth Street, and Mr. Low went to his boarding place.

Lawyer Van Amringe told to a reporter for The New-York Times all he knew of the case.

"Mr. Low came to me July 9," he said, "and told me his daughter left home March 10 and had gone to 103 West Fifty-eighth Street. He had been to see her, but she refused to return to him, alleging that he treated her cruelly. He wanted me to plead with the girl.

"I called upon her July 12, but she said she would do nothing without first consulting her friends. I called again the same evening, and she said she would not return.

"Then I called upon the Managers of the School of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and asked if they would take care of the girl if the father paid her board. They agreed, but the girl refused to go there. I called to see her the next Tuesday, and she said emphatically she would not live with her father. She wrote him a letter accusing him of brutality.

"Miss Hansen called at my office Monday afternoon and said the girl had quarreled with her the day before, and had gone away, but returned late that night. She asked my advice, and I told her to send Lillian back to her father. Miss Hansen called again Tuesday and said she feared Lillian had committed suicide, because she went away Monday afternoon and had not returned. I then communicated with Mr.

Continued on Page 5.

GEN. ALFARO TO ATTACK RIOBAMBA

Sarasti's Attention to be Diverted from Impregnable Chimbo—Only Obstacle to Complete Triumph.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 24.—Guayaquil (Ecuador) advices contain the information that Supreme Chief Eloy Alfaro is to accompany the Third Division of the patriot army. The division is under command of Gen. Plutarco Bowen.

It will be reinforced by the artillery corps and staff, and all the forces are to be concentrated at Alausi, south of Riobamba, against the forces of the Conservative General Sarasti, which number about 2,000 men, and are in the vicinity of Riobamba.

Gen. Alfaro's evident intention is to fall back on Chimbo, at the foot of Mount Chimborazo, which is an impregnable position to the north of Guayaquil.

Alfaro's forces number nearly 5,000 men. It is proposed to make a serious attack with them on Riobamba, divert Gen. Sarasti's attention from Chimbo, and occupy this invaluable strategic post.

If the patriot army be successful in its battles around Riobamba, it is generally believed that the revolution will soon be at an end, for Gen. Sarasti's defeat appears to be the only necessary act for the Guayaquil Government's complete triumph. Gen. Alfaro is gaining in public opinion in the interior of the country.

His clerical opponent, Bishop Schumacher, has reached Quito, it is rumored, with 150 men, in pitiful condition.

THE COACH NEARLY OVERTURNED

Narrow Escape from Serious Injury by Visitors to the Adirondacks.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 24.—A narrow escape from serious injury was experienced this morning by the party of State officials who are making a tour of inspection of the Adirondacks, in connection with the purchase of the land belonging to Dr. Webb, which has been damaged by the Beaver River Dam backwater.

The tally-ho coach first to arrive at the Saranac Inn from the railroad station was crowded, and the speed at which it was driven caused it to topple over as the turn was made toward the hotel veranda. The top of the vehicle, turning over, rested against the roof of the veranda, otherwise the tip-over would have been complete, and serious results would have followed. As it was, only one member of the party, W. J. Henry of Potston, was in any way injured. He received a cut on the back of the hand, but it was of no moment.

Mr. Henry, Secretary of State John Palmer, and Fish Commissioners Weed and Thompson, who occupied the top seats of the tally-ho, were thrown off on the veranda roof, but all escaped bruises, with the exception of Mr. Henry. His injury was dressed by Dr. Samuel B. Ward of Albany, and the party then proceeded down the lake on steam yachts.

TRIED TO BLOW UP A HALL

Religious Exercises Interrupted by a Startling Explosion.

NORTH SCITUATE, Mass., July 24.—An attempt was made to blow up Konohassett Hall last night, while a religious meeting was in progress. The hall has been used for some time for a series of evangelical meetings. It has been the custom of some of the rough element to go to the meetings, and there have been disturbances. At times the offenders have been arrested, taken before the court, and fined.

Last night, while the meeting was in progress, a loud explosion startled the worshippers and caused a panic. No one was seriously hurt, but all the glass in the building was shattered. An examination showed that explosives had been put beneath a corner of the building, and had shattered the woodwork in their immediate vicinity. It is thought that dynamite was used, and ignorance of how to place it saved a worse wreck, and probably injury to many.

FLOODS THROUGH EASTERN KANSAS

Much of the Country Under Water—Bridges and Flumes Destroyed.

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 24.—The country east of Nepesta, Kan., has been flooded by the heavy rains which have prevailed since last Sunday.

The Arkansas River is eighteen feet six inches above low-water mark at La Junta, Col., four inches higher than it ever was before. The residents of the lowlands have been compelled to seek higher ground.

The country wagon bridge, 2,000 feet long, has been washed away, and other bridges and flumes have been destroyed. The Santa Fé Railroad bridge, a mile from La Junta, has been damaged so that trains cannot pass.

A SCHOONER'S CUBAN EXPERIENCE

The Carrie A. Lane Stopped by a Spanish Man-of-War.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., July 24.—The American schooner Carrie A. Lane, Capt. Quick, which arrived here to-day from Cuban ports, reports that July 14, while off Cape San Antonio, Cuba, a Spanish man of war fired two shots near her.

When the Lane hove to a boat was sent to ascertain what port she was from.

Capt. Quick considers the incident a trifle, and believes the Spanish vessel to have been well within her rights when she ordered him to heave to off a coast upon which it is notorious that filibustering expeditions are constantly being landed.

Thrown Off a Train by Tramps.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 24.—Michael Kilroe, whose home is at 761 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was thrown off a freight train by tramps this evening as the train was passing through this city at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Kilroe had his shoulder blade broken and his skull slightly fractured, and received five bad scalp wounds. He was picked up unconscious. The doctors hope to save his life, but say the chances are against him.

Grade Changes on the Bridge.

The railroad tracks at the New-York end of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge were to have been changed to the temporary structure Saturday night, but the removal will not be made until a week later, as the iron workers are not yet ready.

While the work is going on, trains will be run only at fifteen minutes headway, and this schedule will be in force from Saturday evening until early Monday morning.

The work of changing the grade of the tracks require great care, but the engineers in charge believe it will be done properly.

The Tug Burnside Burned.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 24.—The tug General A. E. Burnside, owned by James McWilliams of New-York, burned just below the Stamford Light last night. Those on shore heard the boilers blow up. The crew, it is believed, was rescued by the tug Purcell. The burned tug floated to Shippan Point, where it finally went down.

No Talk of Heavy Gold Shipments.

Nesslage, Colgate & Co. withdrew $100,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, for shipment to Europe to-day, and the Bank of Montreal withdrew $100,000 to send to Montreal. No talk was heard of other shipments, and apprehension of important losses to the reserve has wholly ceased.

CITIZENS TO AID POLICE

Dr. Parkhurst's Men Will Help Keep Saloons Closed.

WILL PATROL THE CITY ON SUNDAY

Name of the Acting Captain to be Deposed for Negligence Not Yet Made Public.

MINISTERS INSIST UPON A STRICT LAW

Would Have No Excise Relaxation—They May Later Organize to Agitate Against Any Possible Change.

There was much speculation yesterday among the members of the police force and those whose duties call them to Headquarters concerning the statement made exclusively in The New-York Times by President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board to the effect that a certain Acting Captain would be reduced and a patrolman put on trial for having allowed a saloon keeper with a "pull" to transact business on Sunday last.

The names of Capt. Schultz of the Delancey Street Station and Capt. Delaney of the Charles Street Station were mentioned as the possible persons upon whom the displeasure of the board must fall, but inasmuch as President Roosevelt definitely stated that the culprit was an Acting Captain, it is not likely to be either Schultz or Delaney.

Nevertheless, Secretary Abbott of the City Vigilance League has accused Capt. Schultz of being indifferent to the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday in his precinct. The suspicion that Capt. Delaney may be placed on trial grows out of the fact that on last Sunday several excise arrests were made in his precinct by policemen attached to the steamboat squad. Within an hour thirteen arrests were made, of which Capt. Delaney knew nothing until the prisoners were brought into the station house.

Word was passed around and all the saloons closed up tight. At 6 o'clock in the evening the entire Jefferson Market Court squad was turned into the precinct, and it found every saloon closed. It is a foregone conclusion that Capt. Delaney will be called upon to make an explanation. There is also a rumor that charges will be preferred against Capt. Westervelt for neglecting to enforce the Sunday excise law.

Commissioner Parker, it is understood, has the charges against the Captains and Acting Captain, and the matter will probably come up at Friday's meeting of the board. In the meantime, the Commissioners positively refuse to disclose the names of the accused officers.

The Commissioners will hereafter have the co-operation of the City Vigilance League in enforcing the excise law. While the police are engaged in watching the saloons, they, in turn, will be watched with care by members of the league, in order that their fidelity to duty may be determined. This is the outcome of a conference held yesterday morning at Police Headquarters between Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker, and Grant and Inspectors Brooke and Cortright.

When the conference ended, President Roosevelt announced that the board had decided to accept the offers of Secretary Abbott of the City Vigilance League and of Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to aid the police in enforcing the Sunday excise law. Members of these organizations will patrol every precinct in the city, from the Battery to Westchester, and apply to the Captains of the precincts for warrants for the arrest of all violators of the law.

"If the employment of citizens is efficient as a means of enforcing the law, we shall not only permit it, but we shall extend it," said Commissioner Parker.

"If the liquor dealers persist in evading and breaking the law we shall catch them when, where, and as we can, and they will not be consulted as to our means and methods. On the other hand, we shall suffer no violation of the law in its enforcement; only legal means may be employed.

"Such tricks as that alleged of an officer who contracted for liquor on Saturday for its delivery on Sunday, and who made an arrest on Sunday, will not be condoned. Such methods are reprehensible and indefensible. But that policeman was sent for yesterday, and he came here and made to me a statement—a sworn statement, which I have here—that he did nothing of the kind. He says the whole transaction happened on Sunday. Magistrate Simms probably believed the assertion of the prisoner, and upon that his decision and his observations were perfectly justifiable. But unless the saloon keeper comes here and contradicts the policeman, the latter will have no charges preferred against him."

WOULD CLOSE SALOONS TIGHTER

The Rev. Dr. Iglehart Strongly Against Any Excise Relaxation.

So many pastors of churches and directors of charitable and benevolent organizations are out of the city that it is not likely any organized effort to agitate against a change in the present Sunday excise laws will be made for some weeks to come.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is in Switzerland, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur in Japan, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford in Southampton, L. I.; Robert Graham in Europe, the Rev. Dr. John Hall in Ireland, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell in Europe. These are a few of the prominent leaders in the Christian world who are now out of the city.

One of those who has staid at home is the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. He is a Republican in politics, like the Rev. Dr. Burrell, and he is earnestly arrayed against opening the saloons at all on Sunday. When asked yesterday if he was in favor of any modification of the excise laws he said: "I am not. I am in favor of keeping the saloons as tight on Sunday as at present, and a little tighter if possible. I am pleased to have an opportunity to give my views through the columns of The New-York Times. So little on what we believe to be the right side of this question has found its way to the public eye through the columns

of the daily press, that we think the press is mistaken in the state of public sentiment.

"Some of the newspapers have mistaken the noise and gabble of men influenced by passion for the real sentiment of the city instead of listening to the expression of the deep convictions of the moral and religious. This apparent muzzling of the moral side of this question is arousing profound indignation, which is bound to break loose.

"I am not in favor of any modification of the present excise law in the direction of giving the saloons the privilege of selling liquors at any time on Sunday. In the first place, it would violate the law of God. No community has a right to do that. If it were not an infraction of the fourth commandment, the saloon should be the last interest to have any favor in Sabbath opening. Every tanner's vat, every soap manufactory, every store, shop, office, and factory should be opened first. They are an advantage to the community. The saloon is a curse.

"The argument that would open the saloon by law would sooner open every other branch of industry, and the step would be a long nail in the coffin of the civil Sabbath, which the poor man should be the last to strike down. It is his best friend, guaranteeing him the necessary rest from his week of toil.

"I object to the opening of the saloon on Sunday in the interest of the poor man. He gets no free beer with his free lunch. He pays the money that should go into the cupboard and wardrobe of the family for that which bloats and curses him. This is not the poor man's fight. It is the fight of the millionaire brewers and liquor men, who have $80,000,000 capital and over 8,000 saloons.

"The Germans have qualities which make them among our very best citizens. We must admire their indomitable industry, their integrity, their domestic fidelity, their love of liberty. Some of them have views of the Sabbath similar to those we hold. But very many of them have, we believe, the wrong notion of Sabbath, considering it a holiday rather than a holy day. We think that many of them unduly worship their beer.

"The civil Sabbath has run parallel with our Government, and is recognized by about all the States of the Union. It would be the just thing for men coming to this country to respect and obey our laws, rather than laugh at them and seek to break them.

"If the Republican State Convention puts in its platform anything that looks like friendliness to Sunday opening of saloons, the party will be overwhelmingly defeated in the State this Fall at the polls. The people in the Republican Party who hold the moral convictions on this subject are influential, intense, and unchanging. If the Democrats put such a plank in their platform, they will drive out the church and temperance people from their ranks.

"The Republicans cannot compete with Tammany Hall anyway for the whisky vote, and it would be silly for them to try it. On a full, fair count in this State the temperance element can wipe the whisky element from the face of the earth.

"We cannot do anything now in the way of organizing, because most of the pastors and many of the leading members of the churches are out of the city. But later on we will agitate. We will take Senator Hill's advice. For every speech that beer makes the Bible will have one ready."

OPPOSES CHANGING THE LAW.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle's Views on Strict Sunday Observances.

In speaking of the strict enforcement of the excise law on Sunday, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, editor and manager of The Catholic World Magazine, said yesterday:

"You ask me what I think of closing the saloons on Sunday? Let me say that I feel very much like little Mamie Murphy. Some days ago she wrote a short, misspelled note to the people's column of one of the great dailies, saying: 'God bless Mr. Roosevelt because he closed the saloons last Sunday! My papa took mamma and my little brothers and myself down to Coney Island, and we had a lovely time. Every other Sunday my papa used to go to the saloon and spend all his money, and come home drunk, and then we'd have lots of trouble in the house on Sundays.'

"Mamie Murphy is but voicing the feelings of thousands of little children and women who have been deprived of not so much the luxuries as of the real necessities of life through the drinking habits of the head of the family—the provider.

"Mamie Murphy, with her innocent prattle, bespeaks also the official and oft-expressed teaching of the Catholic Church. There can be no doubt which stand will be taken on this question by every good Catholic who is loyal to the standards of the Church.

"The Bishops assembled at Baltimore—all trained men, who had the experience of years to guide them, who were thoroughly grounded in the principles of practical ethics—said: 'While we hope that Sunday laws on this point will not be relaxed, but even more rigidly enforced, we implore all Catholics, for the love of God and of country, never to take part in such Sunday traffic or to patronize or to countenance it. And we not only direct the attention of all pastors to the expression of this abuse, but we also call upon them to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon as soon as possible the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living.' These men were not Puritans, nor had they any leaning toward a Puritanical Sabbath, nor were they asserting general principles to be more or less relaxed when practically applied in certain localities, but they were legislating for everyday sort of people living right here in busy America.

"If more particular application were needed, a public meeting held in Columbus Hall on Feb. 11 last of representative clergymen of this city emphasized the same sentiment in its particular application to the closing of the New-York saloons.

"A few weeks ago I met the Chief of Police of Belfast, Ireland. He was in this city, making a few observations on the quiet. He had been through Glasgow and other cities on the same errand. His investigations were mainly directed to the result of the liquor legislation, especially partial opening on Sundays. He commended in the strongest way the quiet, orderly Sunday we had in New-York in contrast to the few hours of open selling in the old world cities, with their consequent drunkenness.

"Who wants the open Sunday? It is only the big brewers, whose profits are decreased, and some liquor sellers. The majority of decent citizens of New-York are opposed to opening the saloons on Sunday. Look at it this way: There are about 10,000 licenses granted in New-York. Of this number the hotel keepers are quite content with the present closed saloon, so are the druggists so also, the bottling establishments, also the saloons away down town, who never open on Sunday anyway, and many of the saloon keepers who are not devoured with a greed for gain, and who are decent law-abiding citizens, the latter would gladly close their saloons on Sunday, but for the fact that their neighbor keeps open.

"Saloon keepers, who, in spite of all the hard things I have said about the traffic, are good friends of mine, have told me over and over again that they would cheerfully close on Sunday in order to have one day of rest. Now, the fact of the matter is, they were tyrannized over by their customers, who said: 'If you do not sell me beer on Sunday, you won't get a chance to do so on Monday.' So, after all, it is a very small proportion of the liquor sellers who want an open Sunday. This minority is the slave of the brewers.

"There was a time in New-York when a saloon keeper was an independent citizen with some character and some capital, but lately the methods of the trade have changed. The brewers have picked up barkeepers and greenhorns here and there and set them up in business, and it is to their interest to make the cause of the brewers theirs, and thus become the slaves and creatures of the brewers. These are the clamorers for open Sundays in New-York.

"New-York sets the pace for the country. We must stand by American sentiment here in this city, and not yield to what has been called the Continental Sunday.

"Moreover, for the greater part of the people the law is the standard of morals. The Sunday, with its consecrated traditions of rest and prayers, means much to the common people. If you open the saloon even for one hour by law you have broken the nerve of the law, and it will be very hard to safeguard the other 23 hours of the day. The result is obvious. In a few years a day of decency is transformed into a day of bacchanalian orgies. Women and children will not be able to walk on the streets without being obliged to dodge the staggering drunkard or run away from his insults.

"It is quite refreshing that we have lived to see the day when the Government of New-York is no longer of the saloon, for the saloon, and by the saloon. Decency and law have triumphed, and the few thousand saloon keepers are no longer masters of the city."

IT WOULD BE DEMORALIZING.

This Is What Charles D. Kellogg Says of Open Saloons on Sunday.

Charles D. Kellogg, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, said that he and his society were emphatically against modification of the present excise law in the direction of opening the saloons on Sunday.

"To open the saloons on Sunday," he said, "would be a wrong and demoralizing thing to do. If the Sunday excise law is strictly enforced, all the saloons will be put on an equal footing, and in the end they will be better off.

"I am opposed to opening the saloons on Sunday, because to do so would deprive a large number of persons of one day's rest a week.

"I am opposed to opening the saloons on Sunday because to do so would put fire in the brains of a good many who would not otherwise drink, causing them to squander their money and to go home and abuse their families.

"The Charity Organization Society has joined with other societies in the past in urging the strict enforcement of the liquor law. Our society would be decidedly against any change in the law that would permit the opening of the saloons for any time on Sunday.

"Opening the saloons on Sunday would increase mendicancy and disorderly conduct. It would have a bad effect on the social relations of the poor. It would be a very bad thing."

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

ACTING CAPT. LYNCH CHANGED.

Taken from the Twentieth Street Station and Sent Up Town.

Acting Captain James Lynch of the West Twentieth Street Station was relieved yesterday of his command by orders of Acting Chief Conlin and transferred to the West One Hundredth Street Station. Sergt. Andrew J. Thomas of the Essex Market Court was placed in command of the West Twentieth Street squad, and Sergt. Lorenzo D. Lovell of the West One Hundredth Street Station was put in charge of the Essex Market Court squad.

Sergt. Lynch had been in command of the West Twentieth Street Station for several months. Chief Conlin refused to say anything about his reduction, except that it was made for police reasons and the good of the service.

It is understood that Commissioner Parker was instrumental in having Lynch remanded to Sergeant's duty. Lynch has had considerable trouble with citizens during the time he was in command of the precinct and he has been twice on trial before the Commissioners on citizens' complaints.

Acting Chief Conlin also remanded to patrol duty Policeman William P. Sheehy of the Charles Street Station, who was detailed at the oyster boats, foot of West Tenth Street, and sent him to West Sixty-eighth Street.

Patrolman John H. Genore, who was stationed at the crossing at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was detailed for duty at the oyster boats, and Patrolman Adolph Hummel of the Broadway squad was stationed on the crossing at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Acting Chief Conlin reported the following assignments and details:

Roundsman Samuel Hammond of West Twentieth Street Station to duty as Acting Sergeant temporarily in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Roundsman William H. Wilbur of the Oak Street Station detailed temporarily as Acting Sergeant.

Roundsman James J. Shevlin of the Mercer Street Station, detailed temporarily as Acting Sergeant.

Patrolman Henry Cohen of Fifth Street detailed temporarily to Second Inspection District.

Patrolman John H. Kelly of West Thirtieth Street transferred to the Chief's office at Central Office. Patrolman John F. O'Connor of Church Street and Claude S. Waterman of Morrisania, who were detailed temporarily at Central Office, were transferred back to their respective precincts.

Patrolman Thomas O'Rourke of the East Fifty-first Street Station applied for retirement. He is the policeman recently fined twenty-five days' pay by President Roosevelt for neglect of duty. O'Rourke was detailed at Fleetwood Park and Central Office Roundsman McKirvey found him off post and overseeing the construction of several new houses, of which he is the owner, at Morrisania. Besides being fined he was transferred. His application was referred to the Committee on Pensions. O'Rourke is said to be worth about $200,000.

Patrolman John Barnes of the East Fifty-first Street Station, was granted full pay while on the sick list from injuries received while arresting some roughs.

"I am happy to say," remarked Commissioner Roosevelt, "that the officer thumped some of them good."

A report was made by Acting Captain Dean of the meritorious conduct of Patrolman Jean C. Fargo of the East Eighty-eighth Street squad, who arrested a couple of burglars a few days ago. Fargo will probably receive honorable mention.

FINE AND PRISON FOR KELLY.

He Was Charged with Violating the Excise Law on Sunday.

John Kelly was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of violating the excise law on Sunday, June 30.

Policeman Kidney of the East Twenty-second Street Station testified that he entered the saloon in citizen's clothes with a crowd of seven people. There were fifteen people in the place. Glasses stood on the bar, Kidney testified, with some dark liquid in them. It looked like beer, though he didn't taste it.

Kelly swore positively that nothing but ginger ale was in the glasses on the bar.

Justice Jerome, after Kelly's repeated declaration to that effect, said to him:

"It looks very much as if you were committing perjury. If we had any other witnesses we would send you before the Grand Jury for perjury."

Kelly was then sentenced to pay $100 and to serve ten days in the city prison.

BRINGS UP A NEW POINT.

Motz Stopped Selling Liquor and Then Dispensed Temperance Drinks.

Theodore F. Motz, who keeps a saloon at 318 Pleasant Avenue, stopped selling liquor at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, covered his bar with curtains, and then, throwing the doors of his place wide open, began the sale of weiss beer and what are known as soft drinks. He was doing a thriving business when Policeman Reed of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station arrested him on a charge of violating the excise law.

When arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth at the Harlem court yesterday, Motz denied that he had violated the excise law, and said that he had opened his saloon after 1 o'clock A. M. for the sale of non-intoxicating beverages, on the advice of his counsel, Frederick B. House, who had told him that he had a right to do so. Motz added that it was his intention to pursue the same course every morning.

As the case presented a feature that was novel, the Magistrate took the matter under consideration, and said he would give his decision this morning, paroling Motz in the meanwhile.

PRAISES THIS DETAIL OF POLICE

Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, Commends the Men.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the following letter to Commissioner Roosevelt from the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, was read:

My Dear Sir: Speaking for a large number of those who have earnestly worked to get by annexation under your charge and government, I write to thank you for sending to us such a superior body of officers, whose conduct has given general satisfaction, and I beg to express the hope, in behalf of many of our best citizens, that it may be the decision of the Honorable Police Commissioners to allow the officers who have been sent here to remain with us, especially Acting Captain Freeres and Sergt. Burfeind and Sergt. William Ferdon, whose strict adherence to duty and whose prompt and courteous consideration of all matters brought to their attention have already won for them the regard and respect of this community. I am, my dear Mr. President, with highest regard and esteem, yours, very truly, F. M. CLENDENIN.

Acting Captain Kirchner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station made a report on complaints of Richard S. Dey of 47 Bible House that liquor stores were open in the precinct on Sunday, that the cable cars carried disorderly persons to Washington Heights, and that policemen were in the habit of receiving cigars from bartenders of saloons, and that beer in cans was carried into the stable of the mounted squad.

Regarding the complaint about the saloons, the Acting Captain says that he has always rigidly enforced the law, and that the places complained of were effectually closed during the past six Sundays.

As to the crowding of the cable cars and the noisy and boisterous conduct of the passengers, he says that since the transfer system has been in vogue from 50,000 to 75,000 passengers are carried on the Amsterdam Avenue Cable Road every Sunday, and that it is impossible for the police to prevent the overcrowding of the cars or to restrain the conduct of the passengers.

In reference to policemen accepting cigars from bartenders and hostlers bringing beer into the stable on Sunday, he says he has been unable to obtain any evidence to sustain the allegation.

TO DISCUSS THE EXCISE LAWS.

President Roosevelt to Speak, and Perhaps Commissioner Harburger.

Commissioner Roosevelt will make an address before the Columbia Club at 204 East Seventy-ninth Street to-night. He will speak on "Liberal Excise Laws."

The President of the Columbia Club is James P. Archibald, recently appointed Warden of Ludlow Street Jail. He sent a letter to Excise Commissioner Harburger asking him to attend and join in the debate.

"If I make a speech," said Commissioner Harburger, "I may disagree with Mr. Roosevelt. I am the liberal man of the board, and believe in liberal control of the liquor traffic."

FAVOR MORE POLICE MATRONS

Delegation of Women Call upon Police Commissioner Grant.

Mrs. Ellen Collins, accompanied by three other women, representing the Women's Prison Reform Association, called upon Commissioner Grant at Police Headquarters yesterday, and had a lengthy conference with him upon the subject of police matrons.

The visitors talked generally about the duties of matrons and how advantageous their services were. It was suggested that the Police Board appoint more matrons, so that all the station houses shall have them.

Before long, recommendations upon the subject will be officially submitted to the Police Board for consideration. Col. Grant assured his visitors that any recommendation they might suggest would be treated with due consideration.

Explained Their Bids for Water.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 24.—Mayor Wanser and various city officers met in the City Hall this afternoon to hear from the East Jersey Water Company an explanation of its various water bids submitted July 1.

Mr. Corbin, counsel for the company, said that under the proposition to furnish a temporary supply the company could give the city 23,000,000 gallons daily within three months. The company also offer to supply water from Lake Hopatcong, instead of from the Rockaway River, if desired.

The Hudson County and Rockaway Company also explained its bid, but proposed no changes. The statements will be submitted to the Street and Water Commissioners next week. They will afterward be considered in detail. No action will be taken before August, probably.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's Roof Garden.—In view of the fierce competition between the various roof gardens and the indoor vaudeville attractions, the management at Koster & Bial's roof garden is careful to see that its programmes do not fall below the high standard that has always been identified with the house. The programme announced for next week includes several new features of pleasing quality. These will be the first appearance at this house of the Clipper Quartet, taken from "Little Christopher"; of the comedian George W. Wood, who will be remembered on account of his excellent work with Harrigan, and also of the Misses Bergere and Moore, who, among other things, will present a most original and unique treaty upon "Trilby." Next week will be the last appearance of Ganivet, the funny Frenchman. The remaining features will be Marietta and Belloni, and their wonderful flocks of performing cockatoos; J. W. Ransone, as the Ruler of New-York, with new songs; Clarrese Agnew, an eccentric dancer; the Egger-Rieser troupe; Kokin, a Japanese juggler; Daisy Mayer and her band of pickaninnies, and Dr. Leo Sommer's Hungarian Gypsy Orchestera.

—Paul West's Marriage.—The marriage last Thursday of Business Manager Paul West of "The Sphinx" company and Jennie Carrigan of the same organization is still the talk of the Rialto. The reason for the effort to keep the wedding secret was that Miss Carrigan had made a wager with Harriet Ferson, a friend of hers at Cambridge, Mass., that she would be her bridesmaid at her marriage next week to Charles P. Hastings of Cincinnati. At the time of the wedding, neither had the slightest notion that Miss Carrigan would be married so soon, and when her marriage took place it was understood by those in the secret that nothing should be said about it until after Miss Ferson's wedding. The news gained publicity, however, and, of course, Mrs. West loses her wager.

—Bought by Charles Frohman.—Henry Arthur Jones's latest play, "The Triumph of the Philistines," is not a success in London, but Charles Frohman has purchased the American rights, and will produce it in this country during the coming season. Mr. Frohman has a great appreciation of Mr. Jones and his works, and he thinks "The Triumph of the Philistines" well worth a trial in America. Mr. Jones is now at work on a new play, which is to be presented at the Lyceum Theatre in London while Sir Henry Irving is making his tour of this country next season.

—John Drew Coming Home.—John Drew will sail for New-York next Saturday. His company is waiting for him here, and as soon as he arrives he will go to San Francisco, where his next season is to open. Agnes Miller will sail from here Saturday on the Campania, in order to reach London in time for the rehearsals of "Alabama," which is to be produced at the Garrick Theatre in that city, and in which she is to play her original part of Carey.

—"Too Much Johnson."—The "Too Much Johnson" company will start to-day for San Francisco, where it is to open its season at the Baldwin Theatre, Aug. 12, following the New-York Lyceum Company, which has made a great hit in "The Amazons." William Gillette is already there, having gone in advance of the company, in order to test the California roads with his bicycle.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—This is the last week of Press Eldridge, the Commander in Chief of the Army of Fun, and Señorita Consuelo Tortajada and her troupe at the Madison Square Roof Garden. The entertainment here is more than usually attractive this week, and Manager Sanger promises a great treat to his patrons at the concert next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. Taber in New-York.—Julia Marlowe Taber is to appear in New-York this season, after an absence of two years. Her first season here was not a great popular success, and she declared never again to come here until she was sure that she was wanted. Her engagement this year will be played at the Herald Square Theatre, and "Henry IV." will be the principal play.

—Maurice Barrymore Jobbing.—Maurice Barrymore is going to devote his time to jobbing and writing a play next season. First, he will go to San Francisco in the stock company organized by A. M. Stowell. Then he will come here to play in "Heart of Maryland," spending his leisure time on a new play which he has been considering for some time.

—The Standard.—J. M. Hill will not furnish the attractions at the Standard Theatre all next season. Charles Frohman will take charge of the house Dec. 2, and continue to fill it for the rest of the season. He has not yet decided which of the many plays he holds he will produce at the Standard, but it will be some one of his comedies.

—"Poor Jonathan" at Terrace Garden.—"Der Arme Jonathan," known to New-York playgoers as "Poor Jonathan," will be revived at Terrace Garden this evening. The cast will be entirely adequate, all the principals of the Conried-Ferenczy company appearing, so that a fine performance may reasonably be expected.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:45 A. M.—434 East Eightieth Street; M. Gotthelf and others; damage, $4,100.
11:10 A. M.—206 Delancey Street; Lorus Rushduy; damage trifling.
11:55 A. M.—Park Avenue, near Fifty-second Street; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $100.
12:15 P. M.—1,057 Third Avenue; John Shields; damage slight.
1 P. M.—104 Bedford Street; William Streeter; damage trifling.
1:50 P. M.—3,409 Second Avenue; Henry Morse; damage, $10.
6:30 P. M.—498 Columbus Avenue; R. Tehlman & Son; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—980 Second Avenue; John Eddelstein; damage trifling.
8:40 P. M.—247 Front Street; Edward Damery; damage, $500.

For THE Pic-nic or Excursion

You want refreshments. Nothing equals

The Handy Tablet

For sale by grocers and druggists. By mail 10c. State flavor wanted. THE HANDY TABLET CO., 1021 North Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

The Handy Tablet makes all kinds of refreshing drinks the moment the tablet touches water. Requires neither sugar nor spoon. Ready when wanted.

DR. HAGAN A SUICIDE

Hard Study and Association with Insane May Have Unbalanced His Mind.

Dr. Thomas S. Hagan, one of the assistant physicians at the City Asylum for the Insane, on Hart's Island, was found dead in bed at the asylum yesterday morning, with his throat cut and his wrists slashed. The wounds were self-inflicted.

The doctor was found by Dr. Brown, one of the physicians connected with the asylum. The case was reported to the Coroner. Later in the day Drs. Macy and Brown called at the Coroners' office and made a statement to Coroner Hoeber.

The Coroner said last night that the doctors did not appear to know much about the circumstances of the suicide. They said Dr. Hagan had retired to bed Tuesday night apparently in his usual health and spirits, and nothing further was heard from him during the night. When he did not appear at his usual hour yesterday morning, Dr. Brown went to his room to call him.

The doctors did not know what weapon had been used in the infliction of the wounds, and Dr. Macy told Coroner Hoeber he had refrained from making an examination of the wounds or any search for a weapon, as he believed that would be trenching upon the province of the Coroner.

The doctors also suspected that Dr. Hagan had shot himself, as there was a wound on the body which looked like a pistol shot wound. They told the Coroner they were at a loss to assign a motive for the suicide.

Dr. Hagan, it was learned, had devoted himself to the study of insanity as a specialty. He was of a very nervous disposition, and had been studying very hard of late to pass the Regents' examination, and it was supposed that his hard work and his constant association with the insane had unbalanced his mind, and that he had killed himself in a sudden fit of insanity.

Dr. Huber, Coroner Hoeber's physician, will go to the asylum to-day and make an examination, and the Coroner said last night that if anything suspicious were disclosed he would at once make a personal investigation.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Abram C. Bernheim.

Abram C. Bernheim died yesterday of typhoid fever at his home at Arverne, L. I. He was born in this city Feb. 1, 1866. His primary education was obtained in the public schools, after which he entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in the Schools of Law and Political Science. He received the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Philosophy.

After finishing his studies at Columbia he went to Berlin and took a special course on subjects pertaining to political science, law, and history.

Mr. Bernheim's learning and faculty for imparting knowledge, which he had to a

A. C. Bernheim.
Died of Typhoid Fever Yesterday at Arverne, L.I.

rare degree, led to his selection by Columbia College as lecturer on the history of New-York State and City. He was appointed prize lecturer in 1886, and in 1894 was made permanent lecturer.

Mr. Bernheim took an interest in the political and social life of this city. The first prominent position assumed in political affairs was as a member of the Committee of Seventy, where, by his devotion to the work of the committee and his fearless and open opposition to affairs political that he believed to be corrupt gave him a prestige with the advocates of a reformed Government that but few of his associates in the committee possessed.

His fearlessness when he believed himself to be in the right led him to disdain halfway or uncertain measures. When he openly denounced certain of the Police Justices of this city before the great gathering at the Chamber of Commerce when the new Police Magistrates bill was under discussion he aroused great antipathy. His language was so plain that there was no mistaking it, and suits were instituted against him, demanding heavy damages for his words. He believed what he said and was ready to try to prove it all when the time should come for him to do so.

He knew no creed or color. The deserving awakened his sympathy and received his help. He was an earnest worker in the University Settlement Society, the Tenement House Building Company, the Aguilar Free Library, and other associations.

The last and most prominent success of a public educational and charitable nature with which he was connected was the recent free picture exhibition on the east side. It was owing to his efforts more than to those of any one else that it was instituted and made a success.

Mr. Bernheim was of high business integrity, and as a banker and broker had a large clientele. He was a member of the Stock Exchange, the Reform, Grolier, Aldine, City, Nineteenth Century, Harmonie, and Vaudeville Clubs, and of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director of the Plaza Bank. He was unmarried.

Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

James Keenan.

James Keenan, father of the Rev. Thomas J. Keenan and of Deputy Shipping Commissioner James P. Keenan, died of paralysis yesterday morning at his home, 142 East Twenty-second Street.

He was seventy-four years of age and had spent fifty years of his life in the Eighteenth Ward. He was a Trustee of the Church of the Epiphany, was prominent in numerous Roman Catholic enterprises, and was well known as a politician. He leaves a wife and four sons.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Walter A. Morton died at his home, 393 Gold Street, Brooklyn, Monday, of consumption. He was thirty-six years old, and was born at Columbia, S. C. He was graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Me., in 1880. His wife, Harriet Morton, is also a physician.

—Joseph H. Garneau, aged eighty-seven years, died at St. Louis Tuesday night. He was born in Quebec, and went to St. Louis in 1835. He was the pioneer cracker manufacturer in that city, and a heavy contractor in hard tack to the armies during the civil war.

—William Bingham, a retired shirt manufacturer, and one of the wealthiest residents of New-Britain, Conn., died yesterday aged eighty-seven years. He was born in Wethersfield in 1808, and lived in Hartford until he went to New-Britain in 1852.

—News has been received at San Francisco from Hersonel Island of the death of Capt. Charles E. Weeks of the whaler Thresher.

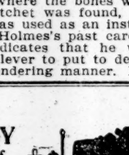
Threatened to Burn His Family.

SECAUCUS, N. J., July 24.—John Woodward, who lives near the Paterson plank road, suddenly became deranged this morning and sprinkled kerosene oil through the house, at the same time threatening to set fire to the place and burn his invalid wife and children to death.

Their screams brought assistance, and Woodward was sent to the county jail for examination.

THE STUDY

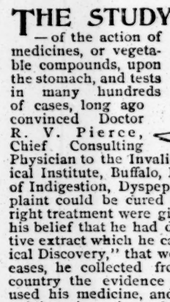
—of the action of medicines, or vegetable compounds, upon the stomach, and tests in many hundreds of cases, long ago convinced Doctor R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., that all cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Lingering Complaint could be cured permanently if the right treatment were given. In support of his belief that he had discovered an alterative extract which he called "Golden Medical Discovery," that would cure these diseases, he collected from all parts of the country the evidence of those who had used his medicine, and he has asked the public to investigate for themselves, as he would be glad to furnish the names and addresses of thousands of people who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. All interested should send for a little medical treatise on Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, Constipation and Piles, published by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and mailed on receipt of six cents in one-cent stamps. This book also contains the photographs and testimony of many persons who have suffered from diseases of the digestive organs.



INDIGESTION; SEVERE PAIN IN STOMACH.

THOMAS FLETCHER, of *Clifton Station, Fairfax Co., Va.*, writes:

"I suffered the terrible tortures for ten years with what your Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser describes as 'Gastralgia' (pain in stomach). I employed our home-doctor—took ½ dozen bottles of sarsaparilla with no benefit; then I took one-half dozen bottles of a celery compound without any benefit; then eight bottles of iron tonic, yet I was no better; this was in 1889. I then took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, *which made a new man of me.* I am now fifty-two years old, and for the past five years I have worked very hard on my farm. It is impossible for me to say too much for the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"



THOS. FLETCHER, ESQ.

ONE OF HOLMES'S VICTIMS

Bones of a Woman Found in the Cellar of a Chicago House.

JANITOR SAYS HE WAS HYPNOTIZED

Chemicals Used to Destroy the Bones —Holmes Had Powerful Furnaces—Toronto Coroner's Jury Charges Murder.

CHICAGO, July 24.—There were several new and important developments in the Holmes case here to-day. In the first place a number of human bones were dug up by the laborers who for several days past have been excavating in the cellar at the house on the corner of Sixty-third and Wallace Streets. The bones found were apparently part of the trunk of a female child. There were eighteen ribs, a number of vertebrae, and a piece of much-corroded bone which could not be assigned to any particular part of the body on account of being in an advanced state of decay, apparently from the action of some chemical. This bone, however, is supposed to be a portion of either a hip or a skull bone.

With the partial skeleton was found a piece of torn skirt or chemise which bore marks that may or may not prove to be human blood. The sleeves of this garment were too long for the arms of a child, and, although the opinion prevails that the bones are undoubtedly those of a female child, the gown would seem to warrant the conclusion that they are part of the skeleton of a woman, the more so as it is well known that the bones of many women are little larger than those of children.

Besides the finding of the bones the detectives are to-night congratulating themselves on another matter which seems hardly less important. This is the finding of the two janitors who are believed to be more or less cognizant of the crimes of the insurance swindler. Word was sent to "Joe" Owens of Bluffton, Ohio, and Patrick Quinlan of Evanston to come to the Holmes Building at once. The word came from Chief of Police Badenoch, and was imperative. Both men obeyed at once and this afternoon came to the Holmes Building. They were taken down into the cellar where the bones were found and asked what they knew about the matter, but both stoutly maintained their complete ignorance of the whole affair.

Quinlan acted as a man who was badly scared, but Owens did not seem much disturbed. Both of these men were employed at the Holmes Building in 1893, the year the Williams girls are supposed to have been murdered. Owens was the regular janitor of the building, while Quinlan was a sort of jack-of-all trades, turning his hand to any work which came up for him to do, and Holmes, with his many queer schemes, kept him constantly busy.

While neither man was placed under arrest on arriving at the building, both were from that time on under police surveillance. At present the detectives have nothing to hold them by, save the strong suspicion they have that the men could tell considerable about the doings of Holmes if they cared to. Quinlan would say nothing, but Owens talked rather freely. The object of the examination was to get a few statements out of the men and then compare them with those made on the final inquiry, in the hope that it might be in this way ascertained whether they were sticking to the truth or not. Owens was examined by Detective Fitzpatrick, a brother of the Inspector, who has charge of the Chicago end of the case. In regard to the mysterious box, which by many was supposed to have been used by Holmes as a receptacle for the body of one or both of the Williams girls, Owens said:

"I helped to carry the trunk to the third story with Holmes and Pietzel from the station in August, 1893, about the middle of the month. In November, 1893, in conversation with me about the insurance, Holmes told me he wanted to keep the Williams girl in hiding; that he did not want her to be seen by any of the insurance people, and that he expected to get $1,000 any time. About the last of November, or Dec. 1, 1893, I assisted Holmes to establish the firm of Campbell, Yates & Co., for the purpose of getting insurance on the building at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets, which insurance he received. Holmes came to me and instructed me to represent to the insurance company that I was the secretary of the company, which I did, and I also took an affidavit to that effect. I also represented that I had met Yates and received stock from him. He also instructed me to make the statement then that I had met Minnie R. Williams, which I did. He induced me to make these statements by promising me my back wages and by his hypnotizing ways, and I candidly believe that he had a certain amount of influence over me. I was afraid with him. He always was under his control. I never received my back wages."

Owens stated substantially the same thing to a reporter and the following addition: "I never knew the Connor woman. I had heard of her, but had never met either her or the Williams girl. I never saw any woman around the place. Pietzel was the man who hired me, and I met Holmes one day in the basement."

The bones found this morning are believed by the Central Station detectives to be those of Gertrude Connor, the daughter of Mrs. Julia L. Connor, who is now believed to have been one of Holmes's victims. Mother and daughter disappeared about the same time. The bones were found in a corner of the cellar. They are covered with quicklime, but are, nevertheless, in a fair state of preservation. All were as black as if carved out of ebony. Not far away from the spot where the bones were unearthed a rusty hatchet was found, but it is not believed it was used as an instrument of violence, as Holmes's past career, so far as known, indicates that he was far too cunning and clever to put to death a victim in such a blundering manner. For the same reason the story that he carried the body of the Williams girl in a box is also disbelieved by those who are in a position to best judge of the case. The workmen this afternoon came upon another deposit of lime under the rotten stairway, which was used as a secret means of ingress to the cellar. Only one bone was found here, and it was pronounced by a physician who examined it to be a part of the middle portion of the foot. Dr. Charles North pronounced all the rib bones and vertebrae to be without doubt human bones.

The detectives learned yesterday that in 1891 Holmes bought a house at 7,409 Honore Street from a man named Coe, and occupied it for a year. It is reported that strange doings went on there. Every night, it is said, Holmes went into the basement, where he had stored a large amount of lumber, and worked for hours on some mysterious contrivance. After a year there, Holmes rented the place and moved to Wilmette. The police will make an investigation of the premises.

A member of a firm which manufactures large oil-burning furnaces was found yesterday who was engaged by Holmes to adjust an oil burner to the furnace which he had built in the cellar of the house that is now under investigation at Sixty-third Street. Holmes exhibited the furnace with some reluctance. A burner was finally fitted to it, producing a temperature of 3,000°. Holmes afterward erected a similar furnace in a shed at Sixty-fifth Street, which has disappeared. It is thought that Holmes used one of these furnaces to dispose of his victims.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICERS DILIGENT

They Expect to Establish a Case of Murder Against Holmes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Some startling developments are expected in the Holmes-Pietzel case in the near future. Just what these may be the authorities refuse to state, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the case which they have made out against the accused murderer.

District Attorney Graham to-day said that there was absolutely nothing new in the case. He said he had received a letter from Detective Geyer, but it contained nothing that has not already been published. Geyer is still searching for some trace of the missing boy, Howard Pietzel.

"We must find that boy," said Mr. Graham, "dead or alive, and we will continue the search until we do. The finding of his body is of supreme importance to us."

This seems to be one of the few missing links in the chain of evidence which the District Attorney's office has forged to bind Holmes to the series of crimes which it is believed he committed, and from the earnestness with which the search for Howard is being prosecuted it is evident that the District Attorney and his assistants attach no slight degree of importance to the finding of his body or some evidence in support of the theory that he has been murdered.

Detective Geyer was, yesterday, ordered from Detroit to Indianapolis. This is taken to mean that he will follow the movements of Holmes from the latter city, where it is known that the accused man was in the company of Howard Pietzel Oct. 10 last. Holmes says that he left Howard in Indianapolis on that date with Hatch, and that he never saw him afterward. Holmes left his wife in Indianapolis and went to Chicago, and a day or two later he started for Detroit. His wife left Indianapolis at the same time, and they met at a railroad junction some distance from Detroit, and went to that city together. It is thought that Detective Geyer will trace the movements of Holmes over the territory covered by him on this trip.

That Holmes will be placed on trial on the charge of murder there is not the slightest doubt; but whether he will be indicted and tried here on the charge of having killed Benjamin Pietzel, or will be taken to Chicago or Toronto on requisition papers to answer the charges of having murdered the Pietzel girls at the latter city or having made away with the Williams sisters and the Conners woman at the former place, has not yet been decided upon, and will not be until the final report of Detective Geyer is at hand.

Holmes, from his cell in the County Prison, continues to spin infinite yarns of denials. He is provided with the daily papers, and as each new charge is made and the rope of circumstantial evidence binds tighter about him, he is putting forth denials and endeavoring to establish an alibi in each case.

The ever-ready Holmes has an explanation for the finding of the human bones in his house at Chicago. Holmes's lawyer, Mr. Shoemaker, said this afternoon that he had no doubt that the bones found were those of a child, and then Mr. Shoemaker related the following tale, which, he says, was told to him by his glib-tongued client some time ago.

According to Mr. Shoemaker, the bones belong to the body of a child that

DECLARED TO BE A WITCH

A Singular Case in the Recorder's Court at Paterson, N. J.

MISS HOOK THINKS SHE IS BEWITCHED

The Recorder Cannot Reason Her Or Her Friends Out of This Remarkable Delusion with All His Arguments.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Recorder Stewart to-day had a rather interesting case before him. The complainant was Mrs. Josephine Klevet, a bright young married woman residing at 145 East Holsman Street. She accused Miss Susan Hook, who resides next door to her, with circulating reports about the neighborhood that she was a witch and indulged in the practice of witchcraft. The Hooks, Mrs. Klevet alleges, have circulated this report broadcast, and she appeared before the Recorder to-day to see if there was not some means to have the woman compelled to desist in circulating the reports.

Miss Hook was summoned before the Recorder. She was accompanied by her mother and a sister. The Hooks were accompanied by a number of friends. When Miss Susan Hook was put on the stand and informed by the Recorder that Mrs. Klevet had complained of her circulating reports about her being a witch, and that the reports must cease, the Judge was astonished by Miss Hook responding: "Your Honor, I will stop talking about her if she will remove the spell of witchcraft about me."

Miss Hook said that she was possessed of spirits caused by the influence of Mrs. Klevet, and was unable to sleep nights. The young woman said that whenever she dropped into a slumber Mrs. Klevet was continually hovering about her in her vision as a spirit. Miss Hook told the Recorder that she had several times asked Mrs. Klevet to remove the spell of witchcraft from her, but Mrs. Klevet did not do anything for her.

The Recorder asked her what she wanted Mrs. Klevet to do.

Miss Hook looked at the Recorder a moment in astonishment, and then said: "Why, she could help me if she wanted to. I asked her, as she had placed a spell on me, to bless me in the name of the Spirit and Holy Ghost."

Recorder Stewart saw that the woman was laboring under a hallucination, and tried to inform her that there was no such thing as witchcraft, as it was only a superstition which was in vogue many hundred years ago.

The Recorder then turned to Miss Hook's sister, a married woman, and asked her if she believed that her sister was bewitched. He was almost floored by the answer, for the woman responded to the question by saying: "Yes, I do. Mrs. Klevet has placed a spell on my sister, and she refuses to remove it, and the spell is breaking down my sister's health. She cannot sleep nights, and we are having considerable trouble at home looking after her. Unless this spell is removed from her, I will have to have her taken care of, as we are all worn out looking out for her welfare."

Recorder Stewart said to the woman: "Don't you know that if Mrs. Klevet had complied with your sister's request to dispel the spirit, she would be practically admitting to you the power of witchcraft and was a witch?"

Miss Hook said that Mrs. Klevet did not want to remove the spell, as she knew she would get well if she did so, and therefore kept the spell about her. The Recorder could not make Miss Hook or her family believe that witchcraft was a superstition. The girl's mother then volunteered to say: "But the Bible says what has been will be." The Recorder tried to argue with the women on the absurdity of their belief but Miss Hook's sister grew indignant and vehement, and said: "I am willing to swear before God and heaven that Mrs. Kelvet has done something to her, no matter what happens to me. All we want is for Mrs. Klevet to undo what she has done to my sister, so that she can get well."

Abram Tabor, a neighbor of the Hooks and one of their party in court, was called to the stand by the Recorder, and asked if he also believed in witchcraft. He hesitated for a moment and then said that he believed that Miss Hook had been bewitched. He said that he had called in to sit up with the woman nights, and from the way she acted he firmly believed that the girl was bewitched.

Judge Stewart could not help laughing at this, and finally said: "You people are simply driving the woman insane by giving away to her hallucination. I am surprised that you, healthy, strong, and intelligent, should encourage her in her delusion."

The only response he received was an invitation to go to the house to sit up with the young woman and see for herself that she is bewitched. The girl's sister told the Recorder that if he intended to come over to the house he had better not let Mrs. Klevet know when he was coming, as she would exercise her power.

The Recorder tried to persuade Miss Hook to have a friendly talk with Mrs. Klevet, but she refused to do so, as she feared that the woman was a witch. The Recorder told the Hooks that he would send some one to dispel the witch, and everything would be all right.

It is evident that Miss Hook is bordering on insanity, and that her hallucination has taken a form of being bewitched by Mrs. Klevet. It appears that last December Miss Hook was very ill, and Mrs. Klevet was asked to come in and help take care of her. This she did. When Miss Hook became convalescent she had this hallucination. The girl's actions have, no doubt, also led her family to believe that she is bewitched The reports have annoyed Mrs. Klevet so that she applied to the Recorder to see if there was some way to stop the report without prosecuting the Hooks. It is probable that a commission will be appointed to examine into the sanity of Miss Hook. She is twenty-four years old, and has wasted away almost to a skeleton, the cause of which the family claim is the spell held over her by Mrs. Klevet.

THE BOYS THOUGHT IT WAS FUN

But Little Marie Smith Was Made Unconscious by Touching the Wire.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Some mischievous boys in Vailsburg discovered last night that one of the poles of the South Orange trolley system opposite the Presbyterian Church was charged with electricity, and they decided to have some fun, as they believed. Securing a piece of wire, one of the boys, with his hands incased in his sister's rubber shoe, wound it around the pole, and then secured the other end to a wire fence on the opposite side of the walk. This charged the fence, and soon afterward Marie, the eight-year-old daughter of Joseph Smith, attempted to crawl between the wires, she having been in the lot gathering flowers.

In doing so her hand came in contact with the wire and she received a shock which rendered her unconscious for over half an hour. Her hand was slightly burned. A dog which came in contact with the pole was killed by the shock. The boys had realized by this time how dangerous their sport was, and they gave an alarm, and a lineman quickly remedied the trouble.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John Boyd Thacher of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—Martin W. Cooke of Rochester is at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis is at the Hoffman.

—Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe of Buffalo is at the Park Avenue.

—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the New-York State Democratic Committee, is at the Murray Hill.

—Pierre Bothine, Russian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, and Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington are at the Waldorf.

Crops Insured.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

The Western Kansas farmers are making good trade for the insurance men. They are insuring their crops from tornado and flood and fire. No plainer proof could be produced that Western Kansas has valuable crops, though it is the irony of fate that it should be necessary to insure against the danger of flood. Western Kansas is being redeemed, and her future is great.

SUICIDE OF A NOVEL WRITER

George C. Kelly Drowns Himself in Prospect Park, Brooklyn—Mrs. Annie Entres Also Kills Herself.

George C. Kelly, a writer of novels under the pen name of Harold Payne, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat and then jumping into a lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

His body was discovered by a policeman. In his pockets 32 cents and a letter indicating that his son George is now in Wilton, Conn., were found. No cause is known for his suicide.

Mr. Kelly lived in furnished apartments at 136 Concord Street, Brooklyn. He had been separated for some years from his wife, who lives in this city with their two daughters and sons. He was about thirty-seven years old, and for several years had been writing serial stories for various periodicals. His latest story, "The Meredith Marriage," was published in book form less than two weeks ago, and his "Queen of Finesse" had appeared not long before. Mr. Kelly had traveled considerably, and was known among his acquaintances as a man of gentle disposition and genial ways.

A handsome woman, who said she was Mrs. Annie Entres, twenty-eight years old, of Providence, R. I., committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping out of the fourth-story window of St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn.

She became a pay patient in the hospital last Friday, and was getting well. Dr. Guilfoyle advised her to remain a few days longer in that institution, but she became morose when she heard that she could not leave at once. She jumped from a window overlooking Bushwick Avenue, early yesterday morning. Albert Gabriel, a fireman, who was returning home, saw her make the leap. She was taken into the hospital, where it was found that she had injured her spine and fractured her skull.

When the woman entered the hospital she said she had friends living at 31 McKibbin Street, but at that place no one knew her.

THE REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS

A Book Giving the Changes Made by the Laws of This Year.

AIBANY, July 24.—The Regents of the University Department has just issued No. 3 of its handbook on examinations, which gives the changes wrought by the laws and rules of this year, and an interesting sketch on the growth of examinations. These were made a separate department in 1889. Regents' examinations were suggested in 1828, and in 1864 the method of conducting examinations in preliminary studies was prescribed.

Since 1870 all papers and pupils claimed by principals to have passed have been re-examined at the Regents' office. In June, 1878, examinations in 20 advanced academic studies were established on the same general plan. Meeting with a steadily growing demand, this number was increased from 29 in 1879 to 62 in 1892. In 1895 the 14 counts for the six preliminary studies were dropped, and full four-year courses of 48 academic counts were first required for all graduating academic credentials. These examinations, held each term in the 502 academies and high schools of the university, cover 6 preliminary and 71 academic subjects, and require nearly 1,000,000 question papers annually.

Pass cards are issued for the attainment of 75 per cent. in any study, and certificates are given for each 12 counts completed after the first year's work. Every count represents ten weeks' work in one of three studies. Preliminary law, medical, dental, and veterinary students' certificates are given for specified groups of studies or for a specified number of counts. By completing a prescribed four-year course of study an academic diploma is gained.

Under a rule of the Court of Appeals law students must pass Regents' examinations in arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling, algebra, economics, English composition, English and American history, and civics, or their substantial equivalents.

Since 1889 each candidate for the degree of M. D., not holding a college degree, has had to pass Regents' examinations. The requirements have been raised by the Legislature in 1895 to either at least graduation from a registered high school or for degrees conferred in 1898, Regents' pass cards for 12 academic counts, representing one year of academic work; for degrees conferred in 1899, Regents' pass cards for 24 academic counts, representing two years of academic work, and for degrees conferred in 1900, Regents' pass cards for 48 academic counts, representing a full high school course. By the laws of 1890 Chap. 507, and by the revised and consolidated medical law of 1893, Chap 661, no person who was not before Sept. 1, 1891, a legally authorized practitioner of medicine in this State, unless his credentials are indorsed by the Regents under seal, can be licensed to practice except upon the Regents after he has met the preliminary and professional educational requirements and has passed the examinations of the university in anatomy, physiology and hygiene, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, pathology and diagnosis, and therapeutics, including practice and materia medica.

July 1, 1895, the new veterinary law took effect, and Aug 1, 1895, the new dental law, fixing the same preliminary education standard and that for medical students, goes into force. These laws also provide for dentists and for veterinary surgeons requirements as to license and registration similar to those fixed by law for physicians.

Examinations are also offered for the degree of bachelor of laws, for degrees in dentistry, medicine, and library science, for suitable credentials in extension courses, and in all college and university subjects for which there is sufficient demand.

METHODIST DEACONESSES IN SESSION

The Interdenominational Bible Conference at Asbury Park.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 24.—The annual National Convention of the Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held here to-day. The delegates present came from as far south as New-Orleans and as far west as San Francisco. They wore the garb of the religious order, and attracted considerable attention.

Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson of Detroit, the Secretary of the Deaconess Bureau, presided at the morning session. The devotions were conducted by Mrs. W. Burris of Washington. Then followed short addresses by Miss E. A. Smith of Buffalo, Dr. A. H. Ames of Washington, and Miss M. B. Wells of Baltimore. The subject they discussed was "Superintendents and Their Duties." Miss L. E. Miner of Washington, Miss Priscilla Foate of Brooklyn, and Miss Julia Townsend of Philadelphia next spoke concerning Deaconesses and their duties. The question of garb was raised, and suggestions were made that the dress be of blue or gray, instead of black, but no action was taken. Miss Byers of New-York closed the morning session with a very interesting talk describing the work of the Deaconesses in the slums of the metropolis.

The afternoon session was in charge of Dr. A. H. Ames of Washington, and addresses were made by Dr. W. W. Clark of Brooklyn, George O. Robinson of Detroit, Mrs. John Neff of Baltimore, and Mrs. Bishop C. H. Fowler of Minneapolis. Discussion followed concerning courses of instruction. Those who participated were Dr. Henry Wheeler, Mrs. Frank Arter, Mrs. Dr. R. S. Rust, and Mrs. C. B. Dickinson.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—The Interdenominational Bible Conference was continued to-day, when lectures were delivered by Major D. W. Whittle of Chicago, Prof. W. G. Moorehead of Xenia, Ohio; the Rev. C. I. Schofield of Dallas, Texas; Dr. William J. Erdman of Philadelphia, and Prof. Ernest F. Stroeter of New-York City. The several meetings were largely attended, and the Biblical topics were aptly handled. Evangelist L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia had charge of the conference.

New Fields for Women.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

It was bound to come. The women who have been taking possession of newspapers for a day and getting out editions all by themselves for charity's sake have turned their attention to other lines of business. Down in Rome, Ga., the other day, they took possession of the street railway system and pocketed the profits. They did not venture to act as motormen, but did transform themselves into conductors, and every man who wanted to remain in their good graces had to ride, not once, but many times. If they were exact in the matter of making change it was contrary to the rule of women working for charity. At all events, they made a good thing out of the railway, and are looking about for new fields to conquer. Rome having set the example, other places will fall in line, and a woman's day in railroads, markets, dry goods, and all other shops or other money-making institutions will be the order of the season. And the newspapers, having closed their siege, will not say the gentle ladies nay.

FAST MILE BY ROBERT J

The Crack Pacer Comes Within Half a Second of the Record.

WENT A MILE AT DETROIT IN 2:02

The Best Time Made in Harness This Year—Coleridge Wins a Race—Many Star Performances on the Track.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—Fast miles were the order of the third day at the Grand Circuit meeting, including one by Robert J. in 2:02. His effort was a losing one, as he started to beat the 2:01½, which has been the harness record since last September. Besides the glory of cutting a deeper notch in the sundial, there was a financial inducement of $5,000, providing the two-minute mark was reached.

Robert J. has been going so much faster this Summer than he did at the corresponding period of last year that more than one expert fancied he could eclipse all his previous feats this afternoon. Had the weather been favorable, it is possible he might have succeeded, but it was sultry and heavy, with every sign of rain. The storm kept away, but the sun was hidden, and it is only in the clear, scorching heat that horses can do their best.

When the King of pacing horses was introduced, the big grand stand held a crowd of at least 5,000 without the 1,000 more that left the betting ring to see the trial. Geers shook his head the first time down, and on the next score was ready. The first quarter bulletined from the timer's stand was 0:30¾, fast enough for a commencement.

Up the back stretch the clip increased, making the second quarter in 0:30½. This galt the flying pacer maintained to the three-quarters in 0:31¾, and he still had a fighting chance to win. He lost ground from that point, though he stood the drive resolutely, and got home in 2:02. It was not a record-smashing performance, but is the fastest mile of the year, to date, and the greatest feat ever accomplished on a Grand Circuit track. After he was cooled out, Geers gave the sturdy little champion another mile in 2:03½ to get him in order for his race engagements.

When the horses had completed their tasks yesterday, the 2:10 pace was still at issue, Ben D. and Coleridge stood even for the bonus of $500 that awaited the winner of the fastest heat below 2:07, while Angie D. had reduced the time for pacing mares to 2:07. Coleridge was the tip to-day, and the fourth heat proved that he is the best pacer that goes in Hopples. Rushing to the quarter in 0:30¾, the stallion reached the half in 1:01¾, and then, with the field at his mercy, came home in 2:06¾. This made sure of all the extra money for speed. Gulnette was a good second in this mile, and Ben D. chased Coleridge in vain the next heat, which the Indiana pacer landed in 2:07, going to the half in 1:02¾.

The miles were not so rapid in the 2:14 trot, but the struggle was exciting to the end. Altao, the favorite, could not reach Geneva the first time, but won the second heat in 2:11. He secured another one in 2:12, and might have finished the race in the fourth heat if he had kept steady. As he was scrambling in an effort to shake off Bertie R., Andrews sent Bouncer through the stretch like a flash, and she outfooted both in 2:12. Then, in two whipping finishes, Bertie R. landed ahead of Bouncer, Altao being set back in the fifth heat for running. Finally the stout blood in Bouncer triumphed, and she secured a hard-earned victory in the next two heats. The winner was bred by William Simpson of New-York, and was prominent in the Spring circuit at Boston.

For eight heats trotted the same day no such average was ever made before. There was another surprise in the pace open to four-year-olds. Ethel A. was the choice, but both Be Sure and Bright Regent were too speedy for her. The former made the gray filly's defeat certain when he led her to the wire for the first heat in 2:09¼. After Ethel A. had revenge on the colt in the next mile, Geers, who had been lying low with Bright Regent, completed her downfall in straight heats. The Buffalo pacer stepped away from the field in the third mile, and came home with plenty left in 2:09½. He won the next two heats without a struggle, though Geers let the others get pretty close for the first half of each mile.

As a final effort to get back some of their losses the talent made Glenmore favorite for the 2:23 trot. He was behind for three heats, Red of Waranoke, from Connecticut, getting two of them, and a new mark of 2:21¾. Princess Bell also scored below 2:20 for the first time.

It was too dark to go on, so that four more classes are on Thursday's card. The regular events are the 2:11 and 2:17 trots and the 2:15 pace, all of which promise fast sport. The first one, Klamath, William Penn, Carldon, Lesa Wilkes, and other cracks are named.

The result of the investigation in the case of J. B. Chandler, who was taken out from behind The Corporal yesterday during the race for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Purse, in which he was found to warrant punishing the driver, who had failed to get the favorite in front. Chandler says he had nearly $500 on the trotter, and would surely have won, just as Geers did.

Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, and $500 to winner of fastest heat if better than 2:07.

Coleridge, b. s., by C. F. Clay-(Custer) 7 1 2 1 1

Ben D., ch. s., by Red Bud, Jr., (Laird) 1 2 5 5 2

Angie D., b. m., by Mikeagan, (Quintin) 6 8 1 3 5

Gulnette, b. g., (Ren) 2 11 7 2 4

Paul, ch. g., (McCarthy) 8 3 3 4 3

Mountstone, blk. m., (Geers) 9 4 6 7 6

Starplex, r. m., (McKay) 10 7 7 7 7

Dudley, b. s., (McDowell) ..... 5 4 8 dr.

Badge, br. g., (Easton) ..... 11 5 6 dr.

H. J. Rockwell, b. s., (Dodge) ..... 13 10 10 dr.

Direction, blk. h., (Oldham) ..... 12 10 dis.

Atlantic King, blk. s., (Bogash) ..... 3 dis.

Jo He, ch. g., (Sims) ..... 9 dis.

Time—2:06½; 2:06¾; 2:07; 2:06¾; 2:07.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Bouncer, b. m., by Hummer-Musette, by Mambrino Patchen, (Andrews) 5 5 6 1 2 2 1 1

Altao, b. s., by Altamont, (McDowell) 2 1 1 3 6 3 2 2

Bertie R., b. m., by Wilkomont, (Ramey) 4 3 2 2 1 1 3 3

Geneva, ch. s., by Leland, (Stinson) 1 2 3 4 3 4 4 4

Maggie Sherman, ch. m., (Gerrity) ..... 3 4 4 7 5 ro.

Gretchen, b. m., (McCarthy) ..... 7 6 7 5 4 ro.

Token, b. m., (Perth) ..... 8 7 5 0 dr.

Sixty-six, b. g., (Geers) ..... 6 dis.

Time—2:12½; 2:11; 2:12; 2:12; 2:13; 2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:14¾.

Four-Year-Olds.—Pacing; purse $2,500.

Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent-Bright Eyes, by Blackwood Chief, (Geers) 6 8 1 1 1

Be Sure, b. c., by Adrian Wilkes, (Conley) 2 1 3 5 3

Ethel A., gr. f., by Bessemer, (Rolfus) 1 2 4 3 5

Choral, b. f., (Phelps) 8 9 2 2 7

Ella T., gr. f., (McDowell) 4 3 5 4 2

Whirligig, br. f., (Andrews) 3 5 8 6 6

Peerless, b. f., (Chandler) 9 10 6 7 4

Florence C., b. f., (Payne) 11 7 9 8 8

Weed Wilkes, blk. c., (Rea) ..... 10 4 10 dis.

Brookside, gr. c., (McKay) ..... 5 6 7 dr.

Actuary, br. c., (Henlessey) ..... 7 11 dr.

Time—2:09¼; 2:14¾; 2:09¼; 2:10¾; 2:11¾.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Red of Waranke, b. s., by Little Red, (Dodge) 4 1 1

Princess Bell, b. m., by Bell Boy, (Stewart) 1 2 8

Glenmore, b. s., (Sweet) 2 3 2

Bassora, br. s., (Penman) 3 4 7

George L. Napoleon, br. s., (Stanley) 6 5 4

Exnloit, gr. s., (Payne) 5 6 6

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:18½.

Special against time to beat 2:01¾.

Robert J., b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould, (Geers) ..... Lost

Time—0:30¾; 1:01¼; 1:31¾; 2:02.

GENTRY DEFEATS JOE PATCHEN.

Paced a Half Mile in 59 1-2 Seconds and Won in Straight Heats.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 24.—Ten thousand people saw John R. Gentry pace all around Joe Patchen this afternoon at Taylor's Park. The track was in fine condition when the race was called, but rain fell at the conclusion of the first heat.

Gentry was a slight favorite in the pools, although many horsemen backed Patchen. After scoring twice they got the word in the first heat. Gentry, taking the lead from the wire, was never headed, although Patchen was not a neck back of him until they passed the three-quarter pole, when Gentry pulled away and finished a length ahead in 2:04¾. Gentry went to the first quarter in 0:30, half in 0:59½, (which is the fastest half ever paced in public,) three quarters in 1:30.

Patchen threw a shoe after passing the half-mile post, or would have driven Gentry out in 2:02, as McHenry pulled Gentry up in the stretch.

In the second heat Gentry again took the lead with Patchen close up to the three-quarter pole, where Patchen again threw a shoe, and Gentry jogged to the wire in 2:06¾, going the three-quarters in 1:32.

In the third race McHenry sent Gentry away at

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a two-minute clip, which carried Patchen off his feet, and he broke badly. Summary:

Special Race.—Pacing; purse $3,000; winner to take all.

John R. Gentry's b. s., by Patchen Wilkes, (McHenry) 1 1 1

Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Ashland Wilkes, (Curry) 2 2 2

Time—2:04¾; 2:06¾; 2:09¾.

Rosalita won the 2:45 pace, taking the third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:14¼, 2:13¾, 2:16½.

Red Leaf took the first heat in 2:16¼. Joe Porter took the second heat in 2:11¾.

The 2:28 class trotting was won by Bon Ami in straight heats. Time—2:15¼, 2:18¼, 2:19¾.

IN HARNESS AT MYSTIC PARK.

Good Contests and Fast Miles over the Old New-England Course.

BOSTON, July 24.—In addition to the good racing on the regular card here this afternoon the bay stallion Star Alcyone, by Alcyone, dam by Daniel Lambert, lowered his record to 2:14¾ in a race against time. The first half was trotted in 1:08½. The summaries:

2:21 Class, Trotting.—Purse $600.

Yankee Luck, b. g., sire Blackstone, Jr., dam Pike Mare, by Ethan Allen, Jr., (Bowen) 1 2 1 1

Elber, blk. h., sire Egbert, dam by Mambrino Biltzen, (Howell) 3 1 3 3

Much Ado, b. h., (Cook) 8 9 2 2

Eldora, b. m., (Isabel) 2 4 4 4

Stella, b. m., (Palmer) 4 3 7 8

Ernsie, b. m., (Walker) 5 10 5 5

Billie C., b. g., (B. Demarest) 9 5 9 9

Althea, b. m., (Yapp) 7 6 8 6

Jack Wyman, b. g., (Oneil) 10 7 6 7

D. S., gr. g., (Parberry) ..... 6 8 dr.

Time—2:17½; 2:15½; 2:17; 2:18¾.

2:17 Class, Pacing.—Purse $600.

Daisy Dean, br. m., by Tom Jackson, dam untraced, (Parberry) 1 1 1

Nellie McCrory, b. m., (B. Demarest) 2 2 2

W. C. B., ch. h., (Rathburn) 3 3 8

Bo Peep, b. g., (Dennis) 7 8 4

Allie Wilkes, br. h., (Jones) 6 4 4

Alcinta, b. m., (Carpenter) 5 6 6

Martin Boa, b. g., (Johnson) 4 7 7

Nancy Hanaway, b. m., (Cheney) 8 5 5

Miss Annie, blk. m., (Kerbin) ..... dis.

Time—2:12¾; 2:13; 2:14.

2:27 Class, Trotting.—Purse $800.

Linda Stanford, b. m., sire Stanford, dam Linda, by Electioneer, (Wilson) 1 1 1

Gary Wilkes, b. g., (Gardner) 2 2 5

Belle Butter, s. m., (B. Demarest) 5 7 2

Belle Merrow, br. m., (M. Demarest) 4 3 3

Thornley, b. h., (Gallagher) 3 4 7

Utell, b. g., (Pope) 6 8 4

Rannee, gr. m., (Walker) 9 9 6

Leighton, gr. g., (Hayden) 7 5 8

Zerbrino, b. h., (March) ..... 8 6 dis.

Time—2:22½; 2:20¾; 2:22¼.

LITTLE MATT WON AT BRIGHTON

As Good a Race as Has Been Seen in a Long Time.

Two favorites of the six won their races at Brighton Beach track yesterday, and so kept up the average for the track, which is notoriously a bad one for favorites. The two successful favorites were Mangrove in the opening race, at a mile, and Captain T. in the fifth race, which was also at a mile.

Somewhere about 3,000 persons were at the track, which has now been gotten into good condition, and the crowd thoroughly enjoyed itself, as the weather was cool and comfortable for the Brighton inclosure. They had plenty of fun also as the steeplechase developed into the most roaring sort of farce, but two of the four horses that started going over the course. Both St. Anthony, the favorite, and Index, an outsider, bolted early in the race, and no sort of persuasion would induce them to go over the course. Lafayette won the event by fifteen or twenty lengths from Young Orion.

The best race of the afternoon from a spectacular point was the third, a selling race at a mile, in which there were seven starters. It was a good betting race, also, as Bandit and Abingdon were both out loose as good things for the event. Both were heavily backed by the followers of the two stables and such of the talent as had received a tip from the friends of either Jones or Haag, the respective owners of the two horses. But Jennings also had a "good thing" in the race in Little Matt, and, as his good thing was a trifle better than either of the others, he got the money.

Mr. Rowe got the horses away to a splendid start, after a short delay, and then ensued one of the prettiest contests ever seen at the Brighton Beach track. Little Matt and Tom Skidmore were the first to show, but Mendicant, George Dixon, and Annie Bishop were the leaders of the bunch at the quarter, Penn taking Little Matt back into the bunch, and Tom Skidmore falling to the rear, where he remained all through the running. By the time the half-mile pole on the back stretch was reached, Mendicant had shot her bolt and fell out of it. Little Matt then closed on Annie Bishop and George Dixon, and these three, with Abingdon, swung into the stretch practically even terms. Bandit sent Bandit up to the leaders when they were straightened out, and there followed a furious drive to the finish, all the jockeys riding hard with hands and heels and plying their whips whenever they had a chance. Penn had the best horse under him, however, and so Little Matt got past the judges a head in front of Bandit. A half length further away was Abingdon, with Annie Bishop and George Dixon only necks further away.

Harrington was touted all over town before the races and all over the track as a sure thing for his seven-furlong race, which was the fourth on the card. But Penn had been thoroughly awakened in the Little Matt race, and he won this one with Gutta Percha, after a hard drive, in which his mount and Kennebunk, did all the fighting. Harrington was a beautiful fourth all through the race, and Littlefield came in for a lot of abuse, such as usually falls to his lot when a favorite that he rides is beaten. It was said that Harrington sulked all the way.

There was quite a bit of a sensation in the betting ring when it was announced that a clerk for Marks & Co., a firm of bookmakers, had decamped with $4,000 of its money. The firm paid its obligations just the same, as it is thoroughly sound financially, but other bookmakers are said to have lost several thousand dollars of prospective winnings through his disappearance, he having incurred large debts with them "on the nod."

Details of the day's racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting on the several starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Mangrove, C. F. Dwyer's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Ferida, 96 pounds, $600.....(Keefe)

2—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 94, $500 .....(Penn)

3—Milan, F. Lowe's ch. f., 4, 103, $500..(Welsh)

4—Claurece, 3, 89. 6—Cockade, 3, 91.

5—Buckeye, 3, 95. 7—Terrett, 3, 109.

Betting			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Mangrove	1—3	10—1..Buckeye	4—1
6—1..Golden Gate	8—5	8—1..Cockade	2—1
7—1..Milan	2—1	15—1..Terrett	6—1
10—1..Claurece	3—1		

Won by three parts of a length; five lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02.

1—Fascination, Oneck Stable's ch. f., by Sir Modred-Attraction, 108 pounds.....(Doggett)

2—Ostler Joe, Matt Byrnes's blk. c., 104.. .....(A. Brown)

3—Tutor, C. Littlefield's ch. c., 98..(J. Donnelly)

4—Imperial, 103. 7—Intermission, 110.

5—Bessie Browning, 95. 8—Venetia II., 95.

6—Imposition, 105½. 9—King T., 103.

Betting			
To Win.	Place	To Win.	Place.
7—1..Fascination		10—1..Imposition	4—1
4—5..Ostler Joe	8—5	2—1..Intermission	4—5
20—1..Tutor	8—1	30—1..Venetia II	10—1
10—1—Imperial	4—1	20—1..King T	8—1
4—1..B. Browning	7—5		

Won by four lengths; a head between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner.

1—Little Matt, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 4 years, by Voltigeur-Black Gal, 107 pounds, $500.....(Penn)

2—Bandit, O. A. Jones's b. c., 4, 112.....(Reiff)

3—Abingdon, C. H. Hoag's ch. c., 3, 94..(O'Leary)

4—Annie Bishop, 5, 107. 6—Mendicant, 5, 104.

5—George Dixon, 4, 107. 7—Tom Skidmore, 5, 109.

Betting			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Little Matt	8—5	8—1..GeorgeDixon	3—1
9—5..Bandit	3—5	40—1..Mendicant	15—1
2—1..Abingdon	3—5	20—1..Tom Skid-	
12—1..Annie Bishop	4—1	more	8—1

Won by a head; one length between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:28.

1—Gutta Percha, J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. f., 3 years, by Galore-Issaquena, 103 pounds.....(Penn)

2—Kennebunk, Hazelwood Stable's ch. c., 3, 95.....(O'Leary)

3—Stoneneille, H. Clason's ch. f., 4, 101..(Wynn)

4—Harrington, 4, 104. 6—Heurlingham, 4, 109.

5—Hemanita, 3, 98.

Betting			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
11—5..Gutta Percha	3—5	1—1..Harrington	2—5
15—1..Kennebunk	4—1	10—1..Hemanita	3—1
10—1..Stoneneille	5—2	6—1..Hurlingham	7—5

Won by three parts of a length; four lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42. No bid for the winner.

1—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Wanderer-Clio, 100 pounds, $800....(Keefe)

2—Prig, J. Shields & Co.'s b. c., 4, 91, $500..(J. Donnelly)

3—Hazelton, W. H. Forbes's br. c., 3, 89, $1,000.....(O'Leary)

4—Long Bridge, 4, 95.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Captain T	2—5	10—1..Hazelton	3—1
7—5..Prig	1—3	4—1..Long Bridge	7-10

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Over full steeplechase course. Time—5:58.

1—Lafayette, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4 years, by Linden-Bonnie Bess, 136½ pounds. .....(Prayling)

2—Young Orion, Myers & Ormen's b. g., aged, 148 .....(Hueston)

*—St. Anthony, Erie Stable's br. h., 6, 165.. .....(Chandler)

*—Index, A. H. Barney's b. g., aged, 136.. .....(Dufries)

*Did not finish.

Betting			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Lafayette	1—2	6—5..St. Anthony	Out.
4—1..Young Orion	4—5	10—1..Index	2—1

Won by ten lengths.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Appomattox	106	Maggie K.	99
Sir Catesby	104	Only	99
Tom Skidmore	104	Jilson	93
Miss Dixie	103		

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Beau Ideal II.	118	Fred K.	103
Brisk	113	Onnola	103
Cassette	105	Article	100
Laura Davis	105	Volley	100
Tremargo	103	Columbia R.	100
Heretic	103		

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each for three-year-olds, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Sir John	105	Escape	102
Relief	105	Vent	102
St. Vincent	105	Souvenir	102
True Penny	105	Lady McCann	100

FOURTH RACE.—Owners' Handicap, for all ages, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Baroness	95	Buckeye	79
Stoneneille	95	Paladin	75
Corn Cob	83		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hugh Penny	117	La Fiesta	94
Drum Major	108	The Swain	93
Lord Hawkstone	107	Durgundy	93
Factotum	103	Lady Richmond	88
Tinge	98	Second Attempt	88

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $800, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Hammile	104	Lady Adams	97
Now or Never	104	Bombazette	84
Florinda	99	Thyra	84
Salonica	99		

SMALL FIELDS AT SARATOGA.

Owners Will Not Race Their Horses—Friday's Programme Declared Off.

SARATOGA, July 24.—Although there are plenty of horses up here, and purses that are at least worth picking up to pay feed bills with, horse owners will not try to win the purses, or even enter their horses for them. The result is that the meeting thus far has been an absolute failure. So little support has the association received

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	14	Meetings and Elections	11
Apartments To Let	14	Proposals	14
Bicycles	6	Real Estate at Auction	14
Boarders Wanted	7	Real Estate For Exchange	14
Business Notices	5	Referees' Notices	14
City Items	5	Savings Banks	11
City Real Estate For Sale	14	Situations Wanted	7
Country Board	7	Special Notices	5
Deaths	5	Summer Resorts	7
Dividends	11	Surrogate Notices	14
Excursions	7	The Turf	6
Financial	11	To Let For Business Purposes	14
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	12
Hotels	7		
Instruction	7		
Legal Notices	14		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL, Brighton Beach—Seidl Society Concerts—Grand Wagner Festival.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Poor Jonathan.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Departures for Europe	12	2
At the Hotels	3	1
Business Troubles	14	4
Commercial	13	3
Courts	12	1
Financial	10	1
Fires in This City	2	3
Marine Intelligence	12	3
New State Corporations	14	4
Obituary Record	2	4
Post Office Notice	12	4
Railroad News	11	6
Real Estate	13	1
Theatrical Gossip	2	3
United Service	14	3
Washington Weather Forecast	8	6

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Train Robbery in Ohio.
The Indian War Begun.
Identified as Lillian Low.
Citizens as Excise Detectives.
The End of the Whisky Trust.
Gen. Alfaro to Attack Riobamba.
Colonists Starving in Mexico.
The Price of Wheat Advances.

Page 2
New Evidence Against Holmes.

Page 3
Accused of Being a Witch.
Robert J. Paces a Mile in 2:02.
Fishing for the Game Bluefish.
Suicide of George C. Kelly.
Emergency Fund Only in Name.

Page 5
Unionist Scotch Peers.
Spanish Troops Active.
Shot Down in the Street.
Amnesty to the Armenians.
Japan Relies on Salisbury.
Naval Officers Shifted About.
Panama's Railway Strikers.
Government Hurricane Warnings.

Page 6
The Defender's New Mainsail.
To Deal with Rebellious Cyclers.
Lawyers Have a Little Row.
Two Men Drowned in the Bronx Kills.

Page 7
Soldiers Threatened a Sheriff.

Page 8
The Silver Craze Dying Out.
Hackett Knows Platt's Wishes.
Row in the Twenty-second Regiment.
The Colored Men's Convention.
Gen. McCook for Chamberlain.
The New East River Bridge.
Mr. Rogers Recovers His Watch.

Page 9
Jerome Park Reservoir Award.
Men Folks Try to "Keep House."
New Home for the Lawyers.
Tammany's Ninety-Minute Primaries.
Ocean Parties for Poor Children.
The New Recruiting Policy.

Page 10
Mining Trials in Alaska.

Page 11
Trial of Police Captain Eakins.
Policeman Schaefer in Trouble.
Harsh Treatment of Mrs. Schwartz.

Page 12
His Children Kept from Him.
A Suspicious New-Jersey Minister.

Page 13
A Sharp Advance in Wheat.

Page 14
Children's Ball in Grand Street.
The Cotton Bulletin.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894. Weather Bureau.	1895. Weather Bureau.	1895. Times.
3 A. M.	65	69	70
6 A. M.	65	66	68
9 A. M.	68	72	74
12 M.	72	75	78
4 P. M.	78	76	80
6 P. M.	79	75	76
9 P. M.	79	72	75
11 P. M.	75	70	..
12 P. M.	75	69	73

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....74¼
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....72
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....72
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....74

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MACHINE BEGINNING TO WORK.

Evidences are beginning to appear in various parts of the State of the active operation of the Platt machine in the preliminary movements for turning out candidates for the Senate and Assembly and delegates to the various conventions, including that for the nomination of State candidates. In these evidences we see little or no sign of popular choice or preference. It is not a question of whom the Republican voters of a county or a district prefer as a candidate or as delegate, but who is favored by Boss Platt. Everywhere there is or is to be a Platt candidate, and all opposition takes the form of anti-Plattism, and it must be confessed that such opposition seems thus far to be very feeble "up the State."

There have been a few samples already of the effective working of the bossism of Platt. Senator Coggeshall of the old Oneida Senate district is understood to have been "turned down" by Platt and consequently to have no chance of renomination. Coggeshall's long record has been, on the whole, so bad that it is disgraceful to the voters of his district that it has been so long, but his refusal to obey the caucus and vote for the Police Reorganization bill is not the worst of his offenses. He may deserve to be "turned down" on that and many other accounts, but the present point is that the process is not that of the voters or the Republicans of his district, but of Platt, because he refused on one conspicuous occasion to obey the "boss." Robertson and Reynolds are threatened with the same fate in their districts for the same reason.

A still better illustration of bossism in operation is that of Senator Stapleton of the Oswego-Madison district. His record at the last session of the Legislature was not altogether consistent, but his offense was a general disposition to exercise his own judgment and act with independence. He had a hazy notion that he was elected to represent the people of his district and serve the interests of the State, as he understood them, and not to take his orders from Platt. His record was, on the whole, creditable, and nothing is alleged against him except a lack of blind obedience, and for that his renomination is to be defeated. The Platt power prevails in Oswego, the larger of the two counties constituting the new district, and the decree of defeat has been issued against Stapleton.

County Conventions are beginning to be held, with every indication that the Platt machine is in good working order in the rural counties, and will turn out the candidates foreordained by the "boss" and sure to be obedient to him hereafter. An example of the feebleness of the opposition appears in the fact that so capable and reputable a Republican as ex-Senator Sloan of Oswego is lending his influence to the Platt side of the contest in which Senator Stapleton is concerned. This is doubtless because that is a serious case and threatens party division. Such timidity and party fidelity is what Platt counts upon to accomplish his objects. He cares nothing for the risks or dangers of division to be caused by his own course, but he takes good care to frighten those who would like to oppose him, with the idea that such opposition can only lead to division and disaster. Having scared the politicians into his support or into acquiescence until he has the nominations in his control, he counts upon the fidelity of the voters to support the regular candidates—however unfit or however ready to betray public interests to serve him—lest the precious party should suffer defeat. This terrorism and the money he commands for the benefit of his minions are the basis of what Platt calls leadership, but what would be better termed drivership, if we were at liberty to coin a word.

It looks at present as though a large proportion of the Republican candidates for the next Legislature would belong to Platt, and that the Republican State ticket would be of his choosing. Whether we are going to have a Legislature next Winter that will represent the people of the State and act in their interest or one dominated by Platt, as the last Senate was, and obedient to his orders, will depend upon the vote of the people in November, and not upon the action of Republican Conventions.

GETTING EVIDENCE.

Violators of the law are apt to dislike the means employed to get evidence against them, and saloon keepers who sell liquor on Sunday have a peculiar aversion for what they call the "spy system." They have no good opinion of a policeman in citizen's clothes who gets into a saloon and buys a drink and then arrests the barkeeper for selling it, and they particularly detest the citizen who consents to act as a "stool pigeon" in getting evidence of illegal sales.

Nobody admires these methods for their own sake, but unfortunately laws cannot be enforced without punishing their violation, and their violation cannot be proved without evidence. Magistrates and courts require that the sale of liquor on Sunday shall be proved before they will hold persons arrested for selling it. It is another misfortune of the situation that the offenders will not furnish evidence against themselves, and their bonafide customers will not testify against them. A policeman's statement that he sees people go into a saloon or sees them drinking and paying for drinks will not be taken as evidence. He must know what is sold, and the saloon keeper or barkeeper will not be obliging enough to let him taste it if he knows who he is and what he is after.

The fact is that these methods, which some respectable citizens are disposed to condemn, are necessary in order to detect and prove violations of the present law. Without them, efforts to enforce the law would be futile. The "spy" and the "stool pigeon" can harm no one who obeys the law, and lawbreakers are hardly entitled to be critical of the methods used to entrap them. The thing to be condemned and denounced is the violation of law rather than the methods that are found necessary to prevent it or to secure its punishment.

The provision of the present statute prohibiting Sunday selling is very difficult to enforce rigidly. If it required saloons to be "closed and kept closed" during the time when sales are forbidden, it would be a comparatively easy matter. People going in and out would be evidence of violation of the law. If the interior of the saloon had to be exposed to view from the outside, that would be an additional help. But the present law does not require saloons to be closed on Sunday. It only prohibits the selling of spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer, and the authorities are left to get evidence the best way they can. The spy and stool-pigeon methods are made necessary by the provisions of the present law.

A POLITICO-FINANCIAL OPERATION.

We have no desire to speak lightly of the great financiers of the other side of the ocean. They are by tradition, by the sentiment they excite among the masses of poorer human beings by whom they are surrounded, and by the feeling they entertain toward each other and toward themselves entitled to that respect which Lamb intimated was due to the equator. They are a great and mysterious element in the picture the imagination makes of the powers of the world. But we are bound to say that their recent contention over the little Chinese loan of $80,000,000 is only saved from being ludicrous by the obscurity in which their motives are shrouded.

The sum is not a large one. In international borrowings it may be regarded as a retail transaction. The interest is rather high, (4 per cent.,) but fairly represents the market rate for the security offered. The security is by no means gilt-edged. The guarantee of Russia is practically of no importance except politically, and the loan did not at all require it. The maritime customs of China, on which the loan is to be a charge, are stated by The Economist of London to amount to $18,000,000, on which the interest of the present loan brings the annual charges up to $8,500,000. The customs are an important part of the revenue of China; her expenditure is necessarily increased by the result of the late war; there is still the main indemnity to be raised, the present loan being only for the expense of getting Japan out of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and China cannot be regarded as a particularly safe debtor. Her foreign relations are, to say the least, mixed, with a stormy outlook toward Japan. There is a most uncertain prospect at home. Yet the financiers of London and Berlin and Paris have been tumbling over each other to get the privilege of lending four-score millions of dollars under these conditions, and the mutterings of the English and German wrath have filled the press of the two countries ever since the Parisian bankers secured the prize. As we have already remarked, the chapter could only be amusing if it were to be supposed that there is nothing in it but what is known to the public.

Unquestionably there is a big accumulation of capital in the financial centres of the Old World, and bankers who are lending from day to day at ¾ per cent. or even ½ per cent. may be pardoned for finding 4 per cent. attractive, but the amount of the loan is surely not large enough to make the competition so exciting. Behind the financial question is the political question, and probably in this is the secret of the otherwise inexplicable squabble. Exactly what that question may prove to be it is not easy now to say. The Russian guarantee is obviously purely political. The ukase by which the guarantee was announced stated, in substance, that Russia was acting in pursuance of her "mission" in the Orient—a mission of civilization, of course, with the usual accompaniments. In any case, she assumes toward China by this operation a very unusual attitude, for which she is sure to seek recompense. She is likely at least to secure a terminus in Manchuria for her trans-Siberian railway, and she may obtain practical control over the foreign policy of China. But with this she gets the certainty of the settled hostility of Japan, and at the same time hands over to Japan $80,000,000 in hard cash with which to prepare for future trouble. That is not an operation that the Russian Government can have undertaken without a careful calculation of ultimate as well as immediate consequences.

But, whatever Russia may stand to gain or lose, the financial part of the business goes largely to the French bankers, who take $50,000,000 of the loan openly, and possibly more. It is not surprising to perceive that in this operation the name of the Rothschilds is conspicuously absent. It is stated that the bankers will try to dispose of the loan in very small amounts—from $20 to $100—so that it may become practically a popular loan, in which the passion of the French for their Russian allies will play a considerable part. Here, again, the political element appears. But the more obvious that element becomes the more uncertain and even risky is the nature of the loan as a business transaction. It is not impossible that the affair is but the "curtain raiser" to an extensive and exciting drama.

THE BRITISH CROPS.

The crop reports of The London Times have secured general confidence by the minuteness and fairness of the investigations upon which they were based. The first report for the present season appeared in The Times of the 12th inst., and, of course, is of almost as much interest in this country as in Great Britain itself. From the British point of view it is an extremely depressing document, since it appears that not one of the crops is up to the normal limit, while in some instances the indications are that not much more than half the usual yield can be expected.

The comparisons are made, not with the actual harvests of past seasons, but with the estimates made, as the present estimate is made, at the beginning of July. The basis of comparison in detail is the estimate of 1894, but a summary table also includes the figures of 1892 and 1893.

The condition of the cereal crops has most interest for American readers. In wheat, the very highest figure given for any of the counties in the "wheat belt" of England itself is 97 for Chester, (100 being the "par" or normal crop,) against 100 last year, and from that the rate declines to 63.1 for Hampshire, against 104 a year ago. In not a single county of England, Scotland, or Wales is the normal figure reached either in wheat, barley, or oats. The average of wheat is given as 79.3 for England, 79.3 for Wales, and 80.4 for Scotland, and it is to be borne in mind that 95 per cent. of the wheat area in Great Britain is in England. Last year the prospects were for wheat 102 in England, 103 in Wales, and 92 in Scotland.

The other cereals make no better showing. They are barley and oats, rye not being a British crop. Barley is given as 82.5 for England, against 103.5; 80 in Wales, against 101, and 88.9 in Scotland, against 99. Oats promise 74.4 for England, against 104.4; 77 for Wales, against 108, and 83.4 for Scotland, against 106. The average for Great Britain is 79.3 per cent. of a wheat crop, 83 per cent. of a barley crop, and 76.4 of an oats crop, against an expectation last year in every case of more than 100.

Other field crops included in the report are beans, in which a yield of 77 is expected, against 101 last year; potatoes, 89.9, against 96.7, and root crops, 68.6, against 98.7. The grass crop, including both hay and pasturage, promises but 68.4, against 110.83 last year.

It is plain that these figures indicate a disaster which rises to the proportions of a national calamity, and that Great Britain, which in normal years imports quite one-half of her food supply, will this year require very considerably more.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TARIFF.

The Whiteway party in Newfoundland has made a new tariff by which it is expected that a considerable revenue will be procured. The colony is in great need of revenue, and it was the aim of the Government, we presume, so to arrange the new duties that the maximum of revenue might be obtained, so far as that policy could be followed without subjecting the inhabitants to oppressive and ruinous taxation. But the new duties upon the necessaries of life are very high. The fisheries being the chief industries of the colony, large quantities of food are imported, and the high taxes upon food will not tend to check the emigration movement. This country is interested in the new tariff, for a large part of Newfoundland's imports are shipped from the United States, the value of our exports to the colony last year having been $1,641,019. It should be borne in mind that the colony's population is only 200,000.

Newfoundland must import the sugar used by its people, and the new tariff imposes a duty of 5 cents a pound, which exceeds the entire cost of the best sugar in this country. The colony imports the greater part of the bacon, hams, salted pork, salted beef, and wheat flour consumed by the inhabitants. The new law imposes a duty of nearly 3 cents a pound on bacon and hams. We exported to the colony last year 1,653,842 pounds of oleomargarine; the new tariff duty on this product is 3 cents a pound. The tax on flour (imports from this country in 1894 were 100,487 barrels) is only 25 cents a barrel, but retaliatory provisions increase this to $1 when the flour comes from the United States. The people must import kerosene oil, and they obtained 625,000 gallons from this country last year. The new tax is 6 cents a gallon, and this is more than doubled for imports from the United States. The tobacco duty (388,331 pounds from this country last year) is 30 cents a pound, with 5 cents more in retaliation. Some of the other rates are as follows: Oats, 7 cents a bushel, (17 cents when imported from this country;) hay, $1.80 per ton, ($6.80 from the United States;) dressed lumber, $5 per thousand. The retaliatory provisions are aimed at countries which exact duties on imports of fish.

As the cultivated area in Newfoundland is very small, the high duties upon meats, sugar, and other necessaries of life are a heavy tax, the weight of which will be very burdensome now, owing to the depressed condition of the colony.

THE GERMAN SILVERITES.

The larger German States are reported to have declared their agreement to the Chancellor's proposal to bring about an international exchange of opinion on the silver question. This is not conclusive, however, of the intention of the German Government to issue invitations for such a conference. The Berlin correspondent of The London Times telegraphs that these Governments have privately informed the Chancellor "that their assent is only an act of courtesy, and that they are convinced of the fruitlessness of the attempt, the raising of the price of silver being impossible without endangering the German gold currency, which must on no account be abandoned." If this account of the behavior of the German States be correct, it would seem that our European elder brothers have nothing to learn from us as to the mixture of politics with finance. They will probably learn, as we have had ample opportunity to learn, that it is an explosive mixture, dangerous to handle and difficult to keep. It would be better, we should say, to substitute the private communication for the public one.

The fact is that in Germany, as in this country, the so-called bimetallic movement derives its chief strength from the belief of a certain class that their special interests are involved and from their willingness to vote on that belief. In Germany, as here, this class is mostly agricultural, and their simple and natural desire is to get higher prices through legislation. But in Germany the political power of the agricultural class has in late years lost much of its relative importance, and the manufacturing and trading classes have correspondingly gained. The crucial test of their strength came with the opposition to the commercial treaty with Russia, the essential purpose of which was to promote manufactured exports from Germany by lowering the duties on the imports of food products. In that struggle the land owners failed. It is hardly to be doubted that they will fail in the effort to accomplish the same general end by more indirect and much more risky means. Every step in the progress of trade renders a stable currency more necessary and more plainly so.

THE RIOTING IN BRUSSELS.

The hooting of a monarch in the streets would not be a very formidable menace to public order in some capitals where it is the usual mode of expressing the loyalty of the populace. In Brussels, however, it is rather disquieting. In the first place, there is nowhere else so crowded an industrial population to be "stirred up to rage and mutiny." In the second place, Leopold II. is not personally unpopular, and a demonstration against him means a serious political grievance.

For all that, the grievance does not seem to be well founded. Quite certainly the majority, or a very considerable minority, cannot complain of the oppressiveness of the new school law, opposition to which was at the bottom of the demonstration against the King, for that law is the result of a very plain popular mandate. The numerical predominance of the Catholics is overwhelming. Out of nearly five millions but ten thousand are returned as Protestants and four thousand as Jews. Complete religious liberty nevertheless obtains, and part of the pay of all ministers is assumed by the State in a proportion that seems unduly favorable to the smaller bodies.

The elections last October resulted in a very marked triumph for the Clerical Party, for no other reason than that it had the sympathy of the mass of the nation. It is true that an election in Belgium under the existing scheme of suffrage is a very much more complicated matter than a simple counting of heads. There is a property qualification—in fact, there are two property qualifications—and there is an educational qualification. But there is also "manhood suffrage." Every man of twenty-five who is not a pauper has a vote; if he be also a man of substance, he has another; if he be also an educated man, he has a third. The result of this arrangement, however, cannot suffice to nullify the will of a strong numerical majority of the people, and in a Chamber which apparently numbers 138 the united opposition is less than 50. From such a body a scheme of compulsory and sectarian education was quite certain to come. We are not aware of the provisions of the law, but it is extremely unlikely, in view of the harmonious relations heretofore of the religious bodies of Belgium, that it is really oppressive to any of these, as there is no evidence that any of them feels aggrieved. The revolt against the law which found expression in the hooting at the King is exclusively the work of the Socialists, and to the Belgian Socialist any scheme of education that comprises any religious element whatever will seem to be offensively sectarian. It seems quite clear that the disturbances in Brussels were the work of a faction which deserves no sympathy, because it has submitted its contention to the decision of an election and has been fairly and overwhelmingly outvoted.

A German chemist, according to an alarming dispatch from Berlin, has discovered a way to manufacture artificial musk. He says it is no less malodorous than the natural product, while it can be made for only a few cents a pound, and will therefore be within the reach of all who choose to buy. There really ought to be a law to prevent outrages like this. Why should a man, just because he is a chemist, German or other, be allowed to increase the woes and sufferings of humanity by interfering with nature in this reckless way? There was more than enough musk before, and that it was an extremely expensive substance formed its only mitigating attribute. If the real thing—real, that is, so far as substance and potency go—can be sold by the pound for what a grain used to cost, vast tracts of land, including the whole of Sixth Avenue, will become uninhabitable and even untraversable by people with olfactory nerves, and real estate men will be forced to limit the phrase "choice building lots" to advertisements relating to the peaks of the highest and most inaccessible mountains.

Four days in the Tombs will give Mr. Emil Rothpetz, a young truckman who objects to the presence of bicyclists in the streets, an opportunity to consider the matter anew in the light of Justice Jerome's luminous and energetic exposition of the laws relating to public highways. "Bicyclists have all the rights to the city streets that you possess," said the Justice, after remarking on the widely prevalent disposition on the part of ruffianly persons like Mr. Rothpetz to insult, annoy, impede, and, if convenient and safe, to mutilate riders of the wheel. "Punishment will follow," he added, "in every case where such molestation is proved." All wheelmen will take careful note of this case, and if only a few of them imitate Dr. Morrison, and cause the arrest of the first low-browed and high-jawed malefactor who assumes to own such part of the earth as is laid out in roads, there will soon spread through truck-driving circles a wholesome fear of the law and a due compliance, however reluctant, with its provisions.

Bishop Potter has contributed to the discussion now going on about the case of Maria Barbella this significant and sensible statement of fact: "The individual, no matter what may be the nature and extent of his wrong, is, under no circumstances, the proper instrument of redress or retribution, and, becoming his own self-appointed avenger, he must inevitably incur penalties." Few, even among the people who have signed the pardon petitions, would even dream of questioning the truth of these words, or would deny that the very existence of society depends upon the enforcement of the principle they formulate. The only alternative is lawlessness and anarchy, with every man armed and ready to shoot or stab every other man from whom he has received a real or fancied injury. That system has been tried innumerable times. It has been abandoned in all civilized communities, though it still lingers in certain frontier towns of this country and in regions like that part of Italy from which this particular murderess happens to come. Bishop Potter does not say or think she should be executed for her crime. That is an opinion shared probably by ninety-nine men out of every hundred persons who have considered the case, and though its defense by the strict application of logic would be difficult or impossible, yet the instincts of humanity support it. A commutation of the woman's sentence to life imprisonment, not her pardon, is what the circumstances of the case suggest. Any other action, or a demand for any other, insults the law, stultifies reason, and makes justice a jest.

MISS WHITNEY'S ENGAGEMENT

The Daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Navy to Marry Almeric H. Paget, Son of Lord Alfred Paget.

The report of the engagement of Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, to Almeric Hugh Paget of St. Paul, Minn., was confirmed yesterday by Mr. Whitney's representative, Col G. B. M. Harvey of 32 Liberty Street. Mr. Whitney is away on a yachting cruise.

Col. Harvey said: "No formal announcement of the engagement has been made. There is no reason for keeping the engagement secret, however. The report is correct. Miss Whitney and Mr. Paget have been acquainted several years. Mr. Paget happened to sail for Europe last Fall on the same ship with Mr. Whitney and his daughter, and afterward joined the Whitney family on a trip up the Nile. Mr. Paget and Miss Whitney became engaged before returning to this country."

Miss Pauline Whitney is the eldest of Mr. Whitney's daughters. She is about twenty years old, and is very popular among her friends. Owing to her mother's death in 1893, she has not been seen much in society. Her health was somewhat impaired by an attack of diphtheria last Summer, and the foreign voyage was planned for her benefit. She is now fully recovered.

Mr. Paget belongs to the well-known English family of that name, and is the son of Lord Alfred Paget. His oldest brother, Col. Arthur Paget, married the daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens. The Marquis of Anglesey is the head of the house of Paget.

Mr. Paget is about thirty years old. He came to this country when sixteen years old, and for several years he worked on a Western ranch. He afterward went to St. Paul and entered the real estate business. Although he had no financial backing at the start, by his sagacity and energy as a business man he soon won a considerable fortune. His evident capability attracted the attention of an English company that has extensive investments in the West, and he was made its manager. He still retains that position. Mr. Paget is known in St. Paul as a very capable, upright, hard-working man.

The Pagets are well known in Court circles in Great Britain, and several members of the family have occupied high positions in civic and military life. The family is allied to many notable English families.

GEN. SCHOFIELD ON THE WAY HOME

He Talks About His Inspection Tour to a Chicago Reporter.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield, who has been making his last official tour of inspection of Government posts and the military service generally throughout the country west of Chicago, arrived here today on his return journey to Washington.

In regard to the Indian trouble in the Yellowstone Park region, the commanding General of the Army said: "I do not believe these uprisings are widespread or apt to result gravely. The War Department evidently takes the same view. The matter has not been mentioned in the dispatches from the department to me for the last three days."

The General found the army well-equipped and in excellent condition. He said in this regard:

"I found the troops especially perfect in campaign manoeuvres, and their work with the baggage and pack trains is admirable. It would not be proper for me to make known at this time any changes I may have in mind as a result of this tour of inspection. The most important of the pending changes are on the lines of those inaugurated several years ago—that is, the concentration of troops in larger garrisons and the abandonment of the smaller posts. The minor inland garrisons may well be done away with, and new posts established along the seaboards.

"Our sea coasts are very inadequately protecteld from the shore, but this will protected from the shore, but this will appropriations."

Pleasure Clubs Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 24.—The Aetna Boat Club, to carry on boating and yachting and other lawful sports, has been incorporated with these Trustees: Frank W. Doxey, Samuel E. Dimmick, James Constable, Harry R. Lydecker, Addison C. Ormsbee, Willard M. Terpening, Henry Kohl, William C. Peck, William E. Conley, Clinton Dimmick, Harry A. Bartlett, James McCauley, and J. Egbert Irvin. The clubhouse is to be situated on Orange Lake.

The Albany Fishing Club has also been incorporated with principal office in New-York. Its object is fishing and social amusement. The Directors are John Lawlor, Thomas B. Kearsley, James J. Kearsley, James Butler, Daniel Dunleavy, Richard A. Kirby, and John J. Dillon.

THE SEASON AT BAR HARBOR

A Grand Dinner and Dance at Kebo Last Night—New Yorkers at the Popular Summer Resort.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—The dance at Kebo brought out a bevy of pretty girls and handsome men. The cozy little theatre was decked in red and blue draping, with here and there a typical Maine Christmas tree to add to the effect. The dinner which preceded the dance was not as well attended as usual, but Wednesday evening never brings out so many to the table d'hôte as Saturday. The large number at the dance, however, made up for this.

Dr. Edward A. Smith presided at the dinner. Next to him sat Mrs. Smith and her daughter, Miss Josephine Smith. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers. An oval centrepiece was of green peas with a fringe of maidenhair ferns. Other New-Yorkers present at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Rice, J. Montgomery Hare, James A. Garland, Mrs. David Worden, Miss Worden, Roger Foster, and Miss Wallach.

New-York might well be proud of its daughters here to-night. Miss Knowlton, Miss Louise Garland, Miss Helen Brice, Miss Whitney, Miss Belknap, and Miss Bend are beauties seldom found at one resort.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, in black silk, was a picture of matronly loveliness. Her daughters, who are becoming such favorites at Kebo, were present and made a charming trio. Miss Watson of New-York, dressed in a beautiful lavender tulle, was the centre of an admiring group. Miss Helen Brice, the daughter of Senator Brice, captured all eyes in a dress of pure white satin, trimmed with the choicest of Duchesse lace. Miss Louise Garland was attired in a rich pink tulle, and made a lovely picture as she waltzed over the glassy floor.

Other New-Yorkers present were Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Greene, Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Maud Hall, Ed Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Flagler, Miss White, Pierpont Pulitzer, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Charles T. Garland, William Laimbeer, and Pierpont Davis.

The diplomatic party was represented tonight by Mavroyeni Bey, M. Alfred le Ghait, Baron Hengelmuller, Count Szechenyi, John Ford, Comte Buisseret, M. L. Vogel, and Pierre Botkine.

Miss Edith Rockefeller, who is, perhaps, the richest heiress in America, is staying for a few days with Miss Louise Garland, at Edenville. There is quite an attachment between Miss Rockefeller and Harold McCormick of Chicago, who is now summering at Bar Harbor. The McCormicks are also immensely wealthy, and should the attachment ripen into anything serious, two large fortunes would be united. Miss Rockefeller will spend the month of August as the guest of Mrs. Charles E. Colby, at the Louisburg.

John W. Aitken of New-York, who is President of the Carnegie Music Hall and a member of the House Committee of the Union League of that city, has arrived and will spend the month of August at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. John G. Moore of New-York brought a party over from Grindstone Neck this morning. They took luncheon at Kebo and then proceeded on buckboards to Green Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman of New-York gave a dinner this evening at Sproul's. Many of their New-York friends were present, and the affair was a very enjoyable one.

Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee of New-York took a buckboard party this morning to Somerville. Dinner was served at Somerville, after which a dance followed, which was finished in the wee sma' hours of the morning.

MR. BRICE NOT TO BUY A NEWPORT VILLA

Report Unfounded that He Had Bargained for the Travers Place.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Senator Calvin S. Brice, who has William Waldorf Astor's villa for the season, will not purchase a Summer residence here. The report was sent out a few days ago that he was about to buy the William R. Travers place on Narragansett Avenue, but the report is without foundation. He will purchase no place here at present.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor left today on their annual cruise to Bar Harbor on the steam yacht Nourmahal. As usual, they took a party of young people with them, their guests being Winthrop Rutherford, Miss Alice Blight, Hamilton Cary, Miss Grace Wilson, Center Hitchcock, and Robert L. Cottenet.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, President of the Town and Country Club, read a paper entitled "A Plea for Humor," at the club's meeting at Mrs. William G. Weld's, Tuesday.

To-day's visitors arriving at the cottages were Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dinsmore of New-York, guests of Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Charles F. McKim of New-York, guest of Commodore E. D. Morgan; Mrs. William Edgar, Mrs. John Mayer of Mahwah, N. J., guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer; Edward Mayer of Mahwah, guest of William H. Mayer.

John W. Ellis and J. R. De Lamar returned from New-York to-night.

William K. Vanderbilt, with a party of guests, returned from New-York to-day aboard the Valiant.

Other arrivals to-day were F. N. Downing, H. E. Earl, J. W. Waterbury, Jr., H. L. Bloodgood, W. H. Peckham, R. G. Dun, the Rev. P. F. McSweeney, E. McSweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Spencer, Jr., T. R. Kerr, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Mosser, J. A. Butler, F. W. Cuthbert, and Mrs. F. K. Barrows, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Scott, Richmond, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rowe, Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Baker, Springfield, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. A. Sutler, Miss Sutler, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Dixon, Cincinnati; Mrs. P. E. Cutter, Mrs. Charles Woodruff, Binghamton; J. R. McKay, Astabula; Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Julia B. Fletcher, Miss Louisa Fletcher, Miss Hilda Fletcher, Indianapolis; W. F. Keach, Mrs. Gardiner C. Simms, Miss Burroughs, Providence; H. S. Dutton, San Francisco; E. S. Stanley, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cuyler, London; Mr. and Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. and Miss Dunlap, Mrs. S. C. Noble, Miss E. S. Noble, Mrs. J. Willis Martin and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wilbur F. Rose, Miss Rose, Camden; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Montel, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sexton, Hyde Park, N. Y.; the Rev. Hamilton Cady, Warrensburg, N. Y.; Miss Anna Sanford, Frank P. Payson, Brooklyn; H. P. Brewster, George Wilder, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. C. Stebbins and family, Clinton, N. Y.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained the French class to-day, Prof. Wisner of Paris giving his second French conference.

Miss Elsie Clapp gave a luncheon and sailing party this af

UNIONIST SCOTCH PEERS

Sixteen Representatives in the House of Lords Are Elected.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON'S MAJORITY

Conservatives Continue Generally to Gain Seats or Reduce the Liberal Majorities—Returns in Detail.

EDINGBURGH, July 24.—The Scotch Peers met in this city this afternoon and elected sixteen of their number to represent them in the House of Lords in the new Parliament. Every one of the sixteen Peers elected is a Unionist.

The Returns in Detail.

To-night the standing of the various parties in the House of Commons is as follows:

Conservatives	323
Unionists	61
Liberals	150
McCarthyites	59
Parnellites	10
Total	593
Whole number of seats	670

The returns declared thus far to-day from the Parliamentary elections held yesterday show that the Conservatives and Unionists continue generally to gain seats or reduce the Liberal majorities, though in some districts the Liberals increased their majorities over those of 1892, or reduced the Conservative-Unionist majorities.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, (Liberal,) the noted temperance advocate, was chosen for the Cockersmouth division of Cumberland, but his majority was only 241, against 771 in 1892.

In yesterday's contest the Conservatives won three and the Unionists four of what were previously Liberal seats, while the changes in Ireland are balanced, John Parnell beating a McCarthyite in South Meath, and Mr. Jameson, a McCarthyite, ousting the Parnellite, Maguire, from the seat for West Clare.

It is worthy of note that three of the Unionist gains were made in Scotland.

Results of the Balloting.

In the following districts the elections today resulted:

Ayrshire, South Division.—Sir W. Arrol, (Union.,) 6,875; Eugene Wason, (Lib.,) 6,325. In 1892 Wason had 192 majority.

Berwickshire.—H. J. Tennant, (Lib.,) 2,673; C. B. Baifour, (Con.,) 2,168. Tennant's majority in 1892 was 748.

Brecknockshire.—C. Morley, (Lib.,) 4,594, Major T. Wood, (Con.,) 3,631. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 1,268.

Cambridgeshire, E. Division.—Abel Thomas, (Lib.,) 4,471, J. F. Richardson, (Con.,) 2,816. Thomas's majority in 1892 was 3,116.

Clare, West Division.—Mr. Jameson, (Nationalist,) 3,376; R. Maguire, (Parnellite,) 2,973. In 1892 Maguire had a majority of 1,007.

Cornwall, Truro Division.—E. Lawrence, (Union.,) 3,282; T. Waddy, (Lib.,) 3,012. In 1892 the Unionist won the seat by 1,511 majority.

Cumberland, Cockermouth Division.—Sir Wilfred Lawson, (Lib.,) 4,259; T. Milvain, (Con.,) 4,018. Lawson's majority in 1892 was 771.

Denbighshire, Vale of Clwyd Division.—J. H. Roberts, (Lib.,) 4,481; Capt. Wynne Edwards, 2,878. In 1892 Roberts's majority was 2,333.

Derbyshire, High Peak Division.—Capt. Sidebottom, (Con.,) 4,671; William Symonds, (Lib.,) 4,164. Capt. Sidebottom was returned in 1892 by 506 majority.

Devonshire, Ashburton Division.—C. Seale Hayne, (Lib.,) 4,380; J. A. Nix, (Con.,) 3,976. Mr. Hayne had 712 majority in 1892.

Elgin and Nairn.—J. F. Gordon, (Con.,) 2,147; J. S. Keay, (Lib.,) 2,009. In 1892 Keay was returned by 550 majority.

Falkirk Burghs.—J. Wilson, (Union.,) 4,075; Hart Smith, (Lib.,) 3,822. Small, the Labor candidate, withdrew. In 1892 Smith was returned by 630 majority.

Fermanagh, North Division.—R. H. Dane, (Con.,) 2,782; Mr. Leeper, (National.,) 2,406. Mr. Dane had 305 majority in 1892.

Fifeshire, West Division.—Augustine Birrell, (Lib.,) 4,719; R. G. E. Wemyss, (Con.,) 2,965. Birrell's majority in 1892 was 3,582.

Glamorganshire, Gower Division.—B. Revell, (Lib.,) 6,064; C. H. Gascondine, (Union.,) 2,236. In 1892 Randell was elected unopposed.

Glamorganshire, East Division.—Alfred Thomas, (Lib.,) 6,055; C. J. Jackson, (Con.,) 3,949. Thomas's majority in 1892 was 2,967.

Gloucester, Thornbury Division.—E. Colston, (Con.,) 5,727; A. A. Allen, (Lib.,) 4,636. In 1892 Colston had 223 majority.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon Division.—A. H. Smith-Barry, (Con.,) 2,419; J. J. Wilks, 2,068.

Kilmarnock Burghs.—Col. J. M. Denny, (Con.,) 5,432; S. Williamson, (Lib.,) 5,051. In 1892 Williamson's majority was 775.

Lanarkshire, South Division.—J. C. H. Hozier, (Con.,) 4,053; R. Lamble, (Lib.,) 3,623. Hozier was returned in 1892 by 368 majority.

Lancashire, Darwen Division.—J. Rutherford, (Con.,) 7,058; C. P. Huntington, (Lib.,) 6,217. In 1892 Huntington's majority was 214.

Lancashire, Lonsdale Division.—R. Cavendish, (Union.,) 4,315; Baron Halkett, (Lib.,) 3,510. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 777.

Leicestershire, Harborough Division.—J. W. Logan, (Lib.,) 6,699; Lieut. Rowney, (Con.,) 5,673. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 656.

Lincolnshire, South Division.—R. W. Perks, (Lib.,) 4,191; Col. F. A. Lucas, (Con.,) 3,779. Mr. Perks's majority in 1892 was 839.

Londonderry County, North Division.—J. Atkinson, (Con.,) 4,763; Mr. Houston, (Lib.,) 2,539. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 3,196.

Meath, South Division.—J. H. Parnell, (Parnell.,) a brother to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, 2,380; J. Jordan, (Nation.,) 2,337. In 1892 Jordan was returned by 83 majority.

Northamptonshire, East Division.—F. A. Channing, (Lib.,) 6,177; H. Lush-Wilson, (Con.,) 4,961. Mr. Channing's majority in 1892 was 1,481.

Northumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed Division.—Sir E. Grey, (Lib.,) 4,378; Lord Warkworth, (Con.,) 3,598. Grey had 442 majority in 1892.

Peebles and Selkirk.—W. Thorburn, (Union.,) 1,563; the Master of Elibank, (Lib.,) 1,560. In 1892 the Unionist majority was 236.

Sligo, North Division.—B. Collery, (Nat.,) 8,232. Mr. Harrison, (Parnell.,) 1,254; Mr. Crafton, (Con.,) 767. In 1892 Collery's majority was 3,258.

Somerset, South Division.—F. Strachey, (Lib.,) 4,167; H. G. Turner, (Con.,) 3,827. Strachey had 405 majority in 1892.

Staffordshire, Northwest Division.—L. K. Shoobridge, (Lib.,) 6,538; J. Heath, (Con.,) 6,206. The Conservative majority in 1892 was 232.

Surrey, Kingston Division.—T. S. Cox, (Con.,) 5,745; Charles Burt, (Lib.,) 3,600. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 743.

Sutherlandshire.—J. McLeod, (Lib.,) 1,083; M. Swanston, (Lib.-Union.,) 520. In 1890 the Liberal majority was 826, and in a bye-election held subsequently Mr. McLeod was returned without opposition.

Wiltshire, Wilton Division.—Viscount Folkestone, (Con.,) 3,828; L. F. Pyke, (Lib.,) 3,505. The Conservative majority in 1892 was 407.

Worcestershire, North Division.—J. W. Wilson (Union.,) 5,012; Mr. Waite, (Lib.,) 4,024. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 2,158.

Yorkshire, Elland Division.—Thomas Wayman, (Lib.,) 5,387; A. F. Clay, (Con.,) 5,081. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 1,821.

Yorkshire, Hallamshire Division.—Sir F. T. Mappin, (Lib.,) 5,949; F. S. Hatchard, (Con.,) 5,054. In 1892 Sir F. T. Mappin was returned without opposition.

Yorkshire, Morley Division.—A. E. Hutton, (Lib.,) 5,884; W. Carr, Jr., 4,166. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 2,162.

Yorkshire, Otley Division.—M. D'Arcy Wyville, (Con.,) 4,070; Sir J. Barran, (Lib.,) 4,622. Here the Liberals lose a seat. Their majority in 1892 was 690.

Yorkshire, Richmond Division.—J. Hutton, (Con.,) 4,955; F. W. Turton, (Lib.,) 3,071. Conservative majority in 1892, 159.

Yorkshire, Ripon Division.—J. L. Wharton, (Con.,) 4,435; R. C. Phillimore, (Lib.,) 3,733. In 1892 Wharton had 612 majority.

Yorkshire, Spen Valley Division.—T. P. Whittaker, (Lib.,) 4,700; F. Ellis, (Con.,) 3,877. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 1,478.

Miss Fream Couldn't Be a Martyr.

Miss Rebecca Fream, who was locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station Tuesday night, was brought before Magistrate Kudlich, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

"I believe that your motives are good," the Magistrate said, "and so I will not hold you."

"I don't want to be discharged if I am guilty," exclaimed Miss Fream excitedly.

"I refuse to make a martyr of you," replied Magistrate Kudlich. "You may go now, but don't let me see you here again."

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET

Negro Murdered by a White Man—Robert Gray, a Mechanic, the Supposed Assailant.

Two men, one a negro, met at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue when the streets were crowded last night. There was a struggle for the right of way, an oath, the flash of a knife, and then a pistol shot. The negro tumbled backward, head foremost, down the steps of a basement.

Three men who had been standing across the street saw the shooting. One of them, Louis Beck, saw the man with the revolver disappear up a flight of stairs leading to the rooms over "Bob" Nelson's saloon. Beck, shouting to his companions to follow him, ran to the wounded negro and raised his head. Just as he did this the man died.

The murdered man had not lived long enough even to tell his name or the name of his assailant, but half a dozen negroes who were in the crowd which had gathered cried simultaneously, "Why, it's Zipp!"

Policeman Jones, on the next block, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, on Seventh Avenue, had heard the pistol shot and ran up, blowing his whistle for help.

Four or five policemen who answered the whistle started up the staircase after the two citizens who had pursued the murderer. Beck, dropping the body, followed them also.

The stairway led up to a landing on the second floor, from which four rooms opened. At the back a window looked out upon the roof of a shanty, to which the window of one of the back rooms also led. The two men who had been first upon the murderer's track were positive that the murderer had disappeared into this room. The door was locked, however, and when the policeman hammered upon it for admittance there was no reply.

Before breaking in the door Beck and one of the policemen got out upon the roof of the lean-to. There was a light in the locked room, which could be seen through the blind, and as they watched, the shadow of a head cautiously raised, apparently from under a bed, could be seen upon the window shade. The next moment the shade was raised and a man looked out.

Policeman Terpenning, who was Beck's companion, drew a revolver, and pointing it at the man ordered him to throw up his hands. Instead the window was raised, but before the occupant of the room could move he was seized.

The man cried out, "What do you mean by trying to enter my room?" and he attempted to struggle, but seeing that he was overpowered, gave up and walked sullenly to the station house.

The body of the negro had been taken there in the meantime, and identified as Frank Zipp, a helper in Clark's livery stable at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, who lived with his wife and sister in the rear tenement 210 West Thirtieth Street. He was a big, powerful man, poorly dressed, but, according to the statement of the negroes who identified him, was a quick-tempered, but ordinarily, a quiet, inoffensive fellow, who interfered with no one.

The suspected murderer, who was taken to the station house, was also a big man, standing considerably over six feet and weighing about 250 pounds. His face, as his captors noticed when they were taking him to the station house in West Thirty-seventh Street, had a cut on the left cheek from which the blood was flowing.

The man was taken into the room of Acting Captain Kear and questioned. He sullenly gave his pedigree as Robert McCoy, machinist, living and employed at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. He had already been recognized, however, as Robert Gray, a machinist, now out of employment, who lived over the saloon in the room in which he was captured. To all questions the prisoner made the same reply—"I know nothing about it at all"—and refused to answer any questions.

As the man declined to account for the cut in his face, he was locked up in a cell, a charge of suspected homicide being entered against him, while the policeman went back to his room and began a minute search for the revolver. After half an hour a weapon with one chamber discharged was found concealed in the bed, and the police concluded that their case against Gray was complete.

Half a dozen witnesses were found later to identify him as the man who had done the shooting after quarreling with Zipp, who, they say, had refused to drink with him.

The suspected murderer is a married man. His wife and two children are at present in the country. The neighbors gave him a bad character.

A SECOND ADVANCE IN WAGES

Puddlers at Pottstown Receive a Substantial Increase—Employment Given to a Large Number of Iron Workers.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., July 24.—The puddlers of the Ellis & Lessig Steel and Iron Company have received notice of another increase in their wages, to take effect Aug. 1. The advance is from $2.50 to $2.75 a ton. Three hundred men will be benefited, and this makes an advance of 60 cents a ton granted within a month.

READING, Penn., July 24.—The Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsbirough, this county, to-day posted notices of an increase in the wages of its puddlers from $2.50 to $2.75 per ton, which will increase the helpers from 26 to 27 cents a heat. At the same time the company put a force of men at work getting its No. 2 anthracite blast furnace in readiness to be put into operation in a week, after an idleness of over two years. Its capacity is 500 tons a week. This furnace employs 125 men. Its No. 1 furnace, rolling mill, and other departments of the plant are all busy, and altogether upward of 850 men are at work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The Buffalo Furnace Company has increased the wages of its 500 employes 20 per cent. The works are running night and day.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., July 24.—The Glastonbury Knitting Company has notified its 100 employes that, beginning Aug. 5, the 10 per cent. reduction in wages made March 12, 1894, will be restored.

JAPAN RELIES ON SALISBURY

An Additional Indemnity Expected for the Liao-Tung Territory.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Tien-Tsin asserts that Japan's delay in negotiating a commercial treaty with China and in evacuating the Liao-Tung territory has been deliberately planned, pending the completion of the British Parliamentary elections, Japan hoping to induce Lord Salisbury's Government to support her against Russia.

The German Government has obtained residential concessions at the Chinese treaty ports similar to those enjoyed by England and France.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Shanghai says that the Japanese Government will demand an additional £7,500,000 from China to compensate Japan for abandoning the Liao-Tung territory.

GREAT VICTORY IN IOWA

Sound-Money Triumph in Democratic Primaries.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 24.—Returns from the County Democratic Conventions held in Iowa to-day indicate that the silver men have been defeated in places where they were most expected victory. Counties that had been relied on by the silver men adopted resolutions against free coinage.

Dickinson, Marion, Pottawattomie, and Jones went anti-silver strongly; only Montgomery instructed for free coinage.

The results are taken as very important and as indicating a victory for the sound-money Democrats in the State Convention.

Evils of Denominationalism.

OAK ISLAND BEACH, L. I., July 24.—At the Oak Island Beach Christian Unity Conference today the Rev. John Balcom Shaw made an address. After expressing a belief that the present denominational condition has a divinely appointed stage in the development of the Church, he emphasized three great general evils which resulted both in the city and country from denominationalism:

First—Its narrowing effect upon the Christian lives of the members of the Church.

Second—Its unfortunate effect upon the world, giving men a biased and unfavorable impression of the truth and the Gospel.

Third—Its effect upon the Church itself, wasting its energies, hampering its work, and often defeating it from the straight line of its duty and mission.

SPANISH TROOPS ACTIVE

Lechambre at Nuevitas Commands Navarro and Altave Columns.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS ON HIS BATTLE

Edict of the Governor of Santa Clara an Example of the Severe Measures Adopted Against Insurgents.

MADRID, July 24.—An official dispatch from Havana says that Navarro's and Aldave's columns, under command of Gen. Lechambre, comprising 4,000 infantry and 300 cavalry, with three guns, arrived at Nuevitas July 21.

The troops at Bayamo have been furnished with fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24.—Gen. Salcedo, commanding the first district, reports that Major Garrido has had a sharp battle with the insurgents at Perseverancia, in which five rebels were killed and a number wounded. Major Garrido also captured a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

Gen. Martinez Campos has arrived at Manzanillo in good health.

HAVANA, July 24.—Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos has sent an official dispatch from Manzanillo which confirms The United Press dispatches about the recent battle near Valenzuela, between Manzanillo and Bayamo.

The Captain General says he started from Manzanillo for Bayamo accompanied by 1,500 troops. No insurgents were seen until July 13, when a body of rebels numbering 4,500 men was met near Valenzuela. The insurgents were well armed and had a plentiful supply of ammunition.

The Spanish troops were hemmed in by a fire that was poured at them from all sides, and twice they were in danger of having their lines broken. But they fought desperately, and after five hours the rebel fire slackened and the troops pushed on to Bayamo.

The Government loss was 28 men killed and 98 wounded. Among the killed were Gen. Santoclides, an aide de camp, and a Captain. Four officers were among the wounded.

The dispatch adds that it is impossible to state what the insurgent's losses were, though they are estimated to have been over 500 killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Spanish authorities have adopted the severest measures for dealing with the insurgents in some of the Cuban provinces. An example of their character has been furnished to the State Department by J. J. Casanova, United States Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, who has transmitted to the State Department a translation of a proclamation recently issued by the Governor of Santa Clara. Its text follows:

"D. Augustin Lugue y Coca, Brigadier General, Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, to the inhabitants of the same:

"The savageness of those who apply the torch, who steal and murder under the cry of 'Viva Cuba Libre!' and to the propagators who disgrace the Cuban people, recruiting partisans for the hordes commanded by incendiaries and highwaymen, compel me, with a most painful feeling, to adopt energetic measures, which I frankly avow should be carried out to the extreme, if the noble war made by our valiant army is responded to by murder and pillage. For the present I decree the following edict:

"Article I.—Every countryman on entering or leaving the towns shall be provided with his personal certificate, and with evidence of his ownership of the horse he may be riding, and shall exhibit them to any agent of the Government that may demand them.

"Article II.—It is prohibited to travel in the country or in the outskirts of the towns from sunset to sunrise, with the understanding that the patrols and forces in operations will detain and dispose of all persons infringing this rule, if not provided with the proper permit, which to said end shall be issued to them by the military chief of the district of which they are residents.

"Article III.—All permits to carry arms, which are not countersigned by the Military Governor's office, are null and void; residents in the country who are in possession of any kind of arms shall deposit them within the period of ten days with the posts of the civil guard or detachments nearest to their abodes, the chiefs of which shall issue to them a proper voucher.

"Article IV.—It is only for agricultural work that working 'machetes' may be kept in their residences, and it is absolutely prohibited to carry the same outside of their respective landed property.

"Article V.—Those infringing these orders, as well as the agitators of opinion and those who abet and harbor them, shall be indicted for the crime of rebellion, tried in accordance with the code of justice, and punished with all the severity of the military laws.

"Article VI.—The municipal Mayors and Mayors of circumscriptions shall publish widely this edict and the said authorities, as well as all civil and military authorities of this province, I hold responsible for the full and punctual observance."

Ordered from Cuba.

On the Spanish steamer Habana, which arrived from Havana yesterday, were Antonio Ruis Perdomo and Manuel Vargas, Cubans, who were ordered to leave Cuba by the Government. Vargas had a coffee plantation at Remidios, seven miles from Caibarien. He says he has no knowledge as to why he was found objectionable to the authorities. He had formerly been in partnership with Dr. Bisher, an American dentist, who is in this city. Vargas will try to find him, as he is penniless and wants help.

Antonio Ruis Perdomo has, it is supposed, been more or less connected with the revolutionary party in Cuba. He declined to make any statement. Both men were unprovided with acclimatization certificates, and, together with one woman, were transferred to Hoffman Island, where they will be detained until 4 o'clock to-day.

PANAMA'S RAILWAY STRIKERS.

There Is No Necessity, Apparently, for Interference of Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The State Department has received a letter from the officers of the Panama Railway Company in New-York, reporting the condition of affairs on the Isthmus through the strike of its employes.

It is said in the letter that the company places this information before the Government in order that it may give adequate protection if it is considered to be necessary. No request for protection of the railroad property was contained in the letter. Secretary Herbert and Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, had a conference this morning, and at its close Secretary Herbert said he had not ordered a ship to Colon or Panama.

It may be that a dispatch from Consul General Vifquain, at Panama, representing that the prospects were not serious, has caused a postponement of action on the request of Consul Pearcy at Colon for a war vessel, received yesterday.

The cruiser Atlanta is at Key West, and is the vessel most available for the duty, but it was learned to-day that she is held in quarantine there. The Atlanta arrived at Key West two weeks ago from a cruise in the West Indies. The ordinary period of detention for a ship free from disease is five days. It cannot be ascertained why the Atlanta is held so long, but it is very probable that her detention is the reason for the delay of the department in ordering her to Colon.

Gen. Don Julio Rengifo, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, attaches little importance to the reports from the Isthmus that serious trouble may result from the pending Panama railway labor strike.

The number of these laborers, Gen. Rengifo says, cannot exceed 500 all told. They are employed mainly in loading and unloading freight from the railway and the steamships. They are negroes, principally from the Island of Jamaica. The white men connected with the road are limited to the officials and the conductors and trainmen, scarcely a score in all. None of these is interested in the strike.

Gen. Rengifo says the local authorities are amply competent to preserve peace. The police force of the Isthmus numbers 250 men. It was reorganized a few years ago by an ex-Police Commissioner of New-York, and is an efficient body of men. The Government has, in addition to these, a command of between 600 and 700 soldiers at Colon and Panama, which can be utilized to quell any disturbances that may arise.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Rengifo thinks, there is no occasion for alarm, nor does he believe that the sending of an American warship to Colon to protect the road is necessary. He does not wish to be understood in making this suggestion as criticising the Navy Department's action, as he is familiar with the terms of the treaty between the United States and Colombia, which requires this Government to protect the road in time of trouble. He is certain, however, that the local authorities can handle the strikers without difficulty; and that the present unsettled condition of affairs will not be long continued.

Gen. Rengifo has no information bearing on the reported invasion of Colombia by Ecuadorian troops. He regards the report as being too absurd to dignify by a denial. There are no Colombian insurgents for Gen. Alfaro, the Ecuadorian commander, to effect a combination with. Moreover, Alfaro could have no purpose in making war on Colombia, but has, on the contrary, every reason to remain at peace with that country, inasmuch as the revolutionary forces whom Alfaro has headed in Ecuador are not yet in full possession of the republic.

A telegram received at 8:45 o'clock this evening by Gen. Julio M. Renfifo, the Chargé d'Affaires in Washington of the United States of Colombia, represents a tranquil state of affairs. The telegram says: "Strike peaceful. The Government has enough troops to give security and maintain order." The dispatch is signed by Gen. Arango, the Governor of Panama.

SIXTH GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

American Delegates Are to be Introduced to the Duke of York.

LONDON, July 24.—The Sixth International Geographical Congress will be opened at the Imperial Institute, in this city, Friday next.

The American delegates include G. G. Hubbard, President of the National Geographic Society; Cyrus C. Adams, Gen. A. W. Greely, W. T. Harris, W. W. Rockhill, W. C. Whittemore, Prof. William Libbey, Jr., John E. Hudson, Paul B. du Chaillu, Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, Naval Attaché at the American Embassy here; C. S. Noyes, Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society; Miss E. R. Seidmore, and Miss Arleen Bell. They will be introduced to the Duke of York by Ambassador Bayard.

The French delegates to the congress are authorized to accept the Greenwich standard meridian on condition that the metric system be used in preparnig the great terrestial map proposed at the fifth congress by Dr. Peuck.

This project provides for the preparation of an international map of the world on a scale of approximately sixteen statute miles to an inch. The matter was referred to a committee, which will report to this congress.

CHINA SHOULD PAY IN LONDON.

No Great Desire Felt to Take the Responsibility in England.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Times will say to-morrow that the Japanese Government has intimated its desire that China should pay the war indemnity to Japan's order in London.

The paper will add that this is rather a surprise, and has somewhat displeased the French and Russian financiers who are finding the money. Negotiations have already been opened concerning the remitting of the money from France, and its custody here, but in the present plethoric condition of the market, there is no great desire felt to take the responsibility of handling the money.

Two important houses which were consulted declined to handle the money. The paper will further say it learns from another source that part of the fund has already been deposited in the Bank of England, but that it has been unable to confirm this.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE STUBBORN.

He Never Desired to Leave the Office Which He Has Held So Long.

LONDON, July 24.—The Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief of the British Army, in the course of a speech at Richmond to-day referred to the statement that perhaps he would ere long abandon the command of the army.

He said that if it would be to the country's advantage that arrangements for another Commander in Chief be made he did not wish to stand in the way.

He was quite ready to retire, but he was still vigorous, and wished to be clearly understood that he never desired to leave the position he had occupied for thirty-nine years.

KEROSENE TRADE AGREEMENT.

Mediterranean, Sweden, and Norway Are to be Left to the Nobels.

LONDON, July 24.—The Post will to-morrow publish a St. Petersburg dispatch stating that several papers announce that an agreement will shortly be signed under the terms of which the kerosene oil trade of the Mediterranean, Sweden, and Norway will be left exclusively to the Nobels, the great Russian oil producers.

For the remainder of Europe, Russia will export 35 per cent. of the required quantity and American companies the remaining 65 per cent.

AMNESTY TO THE ARMENIANS.

Many Prisoners, Including Those Arrested at Van, Released.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—The Sultan has issued an irade granting amnesty to the Armenian political prisoners here and in the provinces, unless they are also charged with common-law offenses.

Many of the prisoners have already been released, including those who were arrested at Van.

ARGENTINA VEXES COLONISTS.

Emigration from Russia to be Directed to the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The formation of groups of Russian Hebrews for emigration to the Argentine Republic has ceased.

Many complaints reach Russia concerning the administration of the Hebrew colony in Argantina, the want of means by which the colonists could earn a livelihood, and also of ill-treatment of the colonists.

A movement is now under way looking to directing the flow of emigration to the more sparsely peopled districts in the Western United States.

Sole Survivor of the Felice Crew.

LONDON, July 24.—The German three-masted vessel Vollior landed at Dover this afternoon a fisherman named Gretelle, the only survivor of the smack Celine Felice, of Boulougne. The Vollior ran into the smack early this afternoon and sank her. The boat went down so suddenly that the efforts made by the Vollior to rescue all those on board were futile. Thirteen men were drowned.

Fever in Whitechapel and Poplar.

LONDON, July 24.—As a result of the short water supply, caused by the turning off of the flow by the water companies except for about two hours in the twenty-four, the sanitary condition of the Whitechapel and Poplar districts has become extremely bad. There have already been three deaths from fever contracted from this cause, and the situation threatens to become still more serious.

Giolitti's Charges Against Crispi.

ROME, July 24.—The Government has decided to present the papers in the Giolitti case to the Chamber of Deputies, and to propose the appointment of a special commission to examine them. These papers are the documents by means of which Signor Giolitti hopes to prove the charges he has made against Prime Minister Crispi in connection with the bank scandals and other matters.

Russian Czarowitch and His Mother.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Grand Duke George, Czarowitch of Russia, and his mother, the Dowager Empress, will arrive at St. Petersburg Aug. 3, from Abastuman, in the Caucasus. They will stay at the Peterhof Palace until after the celebration of the Czarowitch's name day. Then they will go to Copenhagen to remain there until September.

Premier Reid Elected in Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 24.—The general Parliamentary elections are in progress today. It is known that Premier Reid has defeated ex-Premier Sir Henry Parkes in Sydney.

Death of the First Baron Donington.

LONDON, July 24.—Charles Frederick Abney-Hastings, first Baron Donington, died to-day. He was seventy-three years of age.

SUICIDE WAS LILLIAN LOW

Continued from Page 1.

Low and brought him with Detective Daly to the Morgue.

"Mr. Low says he suspects who 'Tommie' is, but he refuses to tell me.

"He says he never treated the girl badly, but, on the contrary, did everything he could for her."

Mr. Low is a son of James Low, President of the United States Trust Company, and a brother of Joseph T. Low, head of the firm of Joseph T. Low & Co., dry goods merchants of 66 Worth Street. He is a brother-in-law of Oliver T. Harriman, a wealthy banker. James Low, Sr., was once very wealthy, but lost $4,000,000 in Wall Street. Mr. Low describes himself as a poor man, though his income is sufficient to keep him comfortably without an occupation.

"My daughter Lillian," he said last evening to Capt. Pickett, "was born in Aix-les-Bains, France. I was born in Louisville, Ky., but twenty-five years ago I went to France, and at Nice fell in love with a French woman named Josephine Raimon, and lived with her. She represented to me that she was a widow, but I afterward found she had a husband living. She bore me six children, of whom Lillian was the last. The others she killed in infancy.

"She murdered the first by throwing it into a tub of freezing water as soon as it was born. To the second she gave cologne to drink, and it died. The third she poisoned, and she made away in some manner with the fourth and fifth. She also tried to kill Lillian by poisoning her food, but I prevented her.

"One of the children my wife took to Cannes on the plea that it was sick. She wrote to me for three months, saying the child was getting worse, and asking me for money to pay the doctors. I sent the money and finally went to Cannes to find that the baby had been dead two months.

"I left her then, and brought Lillian with me to this country. I returned to Paris four years ago, and found my wife was living with another man.

"Coming back to New-York we boarded with Miss Hansen, at 34 West Thirty-second Street, but I did not like the woman.

"Henri Campney was also living there, and I did not consider the place a suitable one for Lillian to be in. As we were leaving the house to come to 141 West Thirty-fourth Street, Miss Hansen said to my daughter:

"'If you ever want a friend, come to me.'

"I was taken sick with grip last March, and thought I was dying. I sent for my brother, Joseph, and told him that I had placed a letter in my trunk of securities, stating that everything I had I left to my daughter Lillian, and that he was to care for her. I also told my daughter what I had done and told her to use the bonds for herself.

"The very next morning I found that Lillian had left me and had gone back to Mrs. Hansen. Then I determined to get well, and I did. I went to the house and saw Lillian through the window.

"I rang the bell, and Miss Hansen answered it. I asked to see Lillian, and she denied that Lillian was there, and when I insisted that she was there, Miss Hansen called Dr. J. Biggs, who boarded with her, to put me out.

"Dr. Biggs is a strapping fellow, and he threw me out of the house.

"I next heard that Miss Hansen and Champney, and Lillian had moved to 103 West Fifty-eighth Street.

"My daughter was not treated well by Miss Hansen. She was first kept as a servant, but lately as an equal.

"The idea of Miss Hansen and Champney was to get an influence over her, so that when I died they would get my money. They tried to kill me when I had the grip, by taking her away just at the time when the shock might be fatal, and Biggs tried to kill me when he threw me out of the house in West Thirty-second Street.

"Lillian deceived me until until she left me. After we left Miss Hansen's boarding house she promised me she would never call on Miss Hansen, and often expressed hatred for her, but it was meant to throw me off my guard. I never was cruel to the girl, but loved her dearly.

"I think Lillian became satisfied that Miss Hansen was using her for selfish purposes and became disheartened. She attempted suicide by taking poison several weeks ago, and late Sunday night she was found wandering near Grant's tomb, in Riverside Park, by a policeman.

"She said she intended to commit suicide and sent for Dr. Biggs, who was allowed to take her back to Miss Hansen.

"Lillian intended to jump into the North River after drinking a bottle of cologne."

Capt. Pickett, after hearing Mr. Low's story, sent Detective Day after Mr. Champney and Miss Hansen, who were found at their flat.

Miss Hansen's statement to Capt. Pickett was in many respects similar to that of Mr. Low.

She said that, while the Lows were boarding with her in West Thirty-second Street, Lillian told her her father ill treated her, and she invited Lillian to come to her if she needed protection. Lillian came to her March 11, and her father made trouble as soon as he recovered from his fit of sickness. Then Miss Hansen moved to 103 West Fifty-eighth Street. There they arranged to take Lillian to New-Hampshire for six weeks, and Mr. Low consented to it, but afterward changed his mind and said Lillian should go at once to the school in Mamaroneck.

That made Lillian worry a good deal, Miss Hansen said, and Sunday afternoon she left the house and did not return until 4 A. M. Monday, when Dr. Biggs brought her home from Riverside Park. She had been found there by a policeman, to whom she said she meant to commit suicide.

Lillian remained home until Monday afternoon, but her actions in the meantime were peculiar. She asked about the next world and said she would do something desperate if she was sent to the Mamaroneck institution, which she called a nunnery. She dressed herself carefully in the afternoon and said she intended to go to Twenty-third Street. She then left home, and that was the last Miss Hansen saw of Lillian.

Miss Hansen said she learned that Lillian went to her former home, 34 West Thirty-second Street, and tried to borrow money from a servant. She next borrowed $1 from Cushman's bakery, in Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, and it is supposed that she then bought the revolver with which she killed herself.

Arrangements were made last night to have the body buried to-morrow in Woodlawn Cemetery.

GOVERNMENT HURRICANE WARNINGS

Weather Bureau Signals for Tropical Storms.

For the purpose of giving warning of the approach of tropical hurricanes, and also severe and dangerous storms from the lake region and North Atlantic coast, the Weather Bureau has adopted a special signal called the hurricane signal.

This signal consists of two red flags, with black centres, displayed one above the other. No distinctive night signal will be used. This signal will be displayed at all Weather Bureau offices and wind signal display stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the great lakes, and also at numerous other points at sea and lake ports and along the coasts mentioned.

Arrangements have been made with several steamship and steamboat lines to display this signal on their vessels. Special efforts have been put forth to provide for the dissemination of these warnings in sections beyond the reach of telegraphic communication, along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the adjacent islands, and to this end arrangements have been made in many of the most exposed and thickly settled of these localities whereby tugs, pilot boats, revenue cutters, or other steam vessels will pass through the waters in the vicinity displaying the hurricane signal by day and firing red meteor rockets by night, and blowing their whistles to attract attention thereto. Among the districts are Galveston Bay and vicinity, Mobile Bay and vicinity, the West Florida coast from Tampa Bay south, and the coasts, islands, and bays of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. The flag signals will also be displayed from the Frying Pan Shoals Lightship, off the North Carolina coast, warnings being conveyed thither by a tug from Southport, N. C.

Saved Himself from Lynching.

STEELEVILLE, Mo., July 24.—Kimball Greene with his two brothers and his father, were tried for the murder and cremation of David Hildebrand, a neighbor. Kimball got a separate trial recently and was acquitted. Last night a mob of twenty men went to his home, dragged him to a tree, and strung him up, leaving him for dead. As his hands were free he managed to cut himself down with a pocketknife. He came to town this morning and secured warrants for two of the mob, whom he recognized. His neck and body show rough treatment.

Natural Gas Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—A strata of gas was struck to-day in a well at Fort Erie, Ontario, a small village opposite this city, which will yield 500,000 cubic feet a day. The gas will be piped to Buffalo.

Bridge Jumper Callahan Seriously Hurt

Patrick Callahan, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Tuesday morning, remains at the Hudson Street Hospital. He is severely injured internally, but will be well enough to be taken to court in a few days.

THERE IS NO DOLLAR OF 1804

But Felix Schultz Has Sued for the Recovery of the Fabulous Coin and Tells a Delightful Anecdote.

Felix Schultz has sued the Scott Stamp and Coin Company for the recovery of an American dollar coin of 1804. Everything happens.

He might as well have sued it for the recovery of the San Graal. They have it not, he never had it, and it has no existence in fact.

His story is delightful. He gave hospitality to a vagabond named Schultz, like himself, who went out in the night, like Victor Hugo's Jean Valjean, with his host's wealth.

His host's wealth included an American dollar coin of 1804, although there is nothing of the sort in the world. But Jean Valjean went out with silver candlesticks, and there is nothing of the sort in presbyteries of country curates.

This fabulous coin had a charming history. Felix Schultz's grandmother found it forty years ago among the effects of a German who had come to her in search of food and medicine. She took care of him until he died. Then she wrote to his relatives in Germany, returned his German money, and kept his American coin, which was a dollar of 1804, in spite of the fact that there is no such thing.

The impossible coin was used as a pocket piece. Children of the Schultz family cut their teeth on it. Perhaps it was a Carolus or a Bank of England token; but the thief says that it was an American dollar coin of 1804, and that he sold it for $30 to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company has not the coin, and denies that it has seen it. Of course, it has not. There is

DEFENDER'S NEW MAINSAIL

It Is a Larger One and Was Bent On Yesterday.

THE BOAT TO GO IN THE DOCK TO-DAY

Vigilant Split Her Jib While Sailing — No Action Taken Yet on the Protest of Mr. Willard.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club has not yet acted on the protest of Mr. E. A. Willard against awarding the prize for last Monday's race to the Defender. A copy of the protest was sent to Mr. Iselin, and as soon as that gentleman is heard from, the members of the committee will decide whether the Defender was right or wrong in forcing the Vigilant about.

Mr. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the committee, said: "The case is one of too much importance to be decided until both parties have presented their side of the case. It will be decided strictly on the racing rules."

The Defender yesterday remained at anchor off New-Rochelle. The crew unbent the sails and slung the new sixty-five-foot gaff in place of the old one used in the race on Monday. Then the new big mainsail was bent on and hoisted, and it seemed to fit very well. It is one made by Wilson & Griffin, and cut in the old-fashioned way. New headsails made of ramie cloth were bent on and set. The topsail wrinkled very badly, and will have to be recut before it can be used. The new gaff appears to peak up much higher than the old one.

The Defender will be towed down from New-Rochelle this morning, and will be docked in the Erie Basin to prepare for the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club. Capt. Haff went to Rome, N. Y., to consult his physician. He was operated upon recently for a cancer in the face. The operation appeared to be successful, but Capt. Haff wanted the physician to see how his face was healing.

The Vigilant was out sailing down the bay yesterday afternoon, trying her headsails. Her jib was split badly and had to be taken in. It was one of her old sails. Mr. Willard is experimenting with her sails, trying to find out which are the best.

VALKYRIE TO SAIL ON SATURDAY

Rigged as a Ketch, She Left the Shipyard Yesterday.

GOUROCK, July 24.—Lord Dunraven's new yacht, Valkyrie III., accompanied by the yacht Selene, belonging to the Hendersons, the builders of the Valkyrie, arrived at Gourock to-day. The boat presented an odd appearance in her ocean rig, in which she will sail to New-York, and attracted a good deal of attention.

She is rigged as a ketch. Her mainmast is thirty feet shorter than she must be carried when in racing trim, and she carries a very short topmast. Her jiggermast is stepped unusually far forward, and in height it reaches about level with the top of the main crosstrees. The yacht will carry her own dinghy and cutter, and will also have two large Berthon collapsible boats.

Mr. Glennie, a prominent Solent yachtsman, arrived here to-day as the representative of Lord Dunraven, and is shipping the Valkyrie's stores for the voyage.

It is now intended that the Valkyrie III. shall sail for New-York on Saturday next.

FIFTY-ONE YACHTS ENTERED.

The Annual Regatta of the Indian Harbor Club Next Saturday.

The following entries have already been received for the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Club, to be sailed next Saturday:

Sloops—Daphne, Lotawana, Penguin, Minerva, Iasco, Norota, Senorita, Dragoon, Vorant II., Adele, Gavilan, Madrine, Norona, Cygnet, Bingo, Wahneta.

Cabin Catboats—Ocenee, Mollie Brown, Nomad, Mary, Tigeress, Kittie, Nixie, Minnehaha, Mischief, Ethel, Dove, Alice.

Open Sloops—Shrimp, Houri, Celia, Lotta, Iola, Teddy, Flounder, Question, Ethelwynn, Maud, Fannie, Holly, Zeta.

Open Catboats—Sirene, Gertrude, Willie, Ruth, Zelda, Coot, Zam, Lurline, Punch, Chippie.

The entries close to-day with Mr. Frank Bowne Jones, Room 240, 38 Park Row. The Regatta Committee's steamer Idlewild will leave pier foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8 A. M. on the day of the race, and the club station, Finch's Island, at 11 o'clock. The race will be started promptly at 11:55 A. M.

BRITANNIA AND NIAGARA AGAIN.

Winners in the Regatta of the Royal St. George Yacht Club.

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, July 24.—The Royal St. George Yacht Club regatta began here to-day over the course from off Kingstown east pier around the Rosclly buoy, the Kish Lightship, and a flagboat off the Muglins, and back to the starting line, twice around, about fifty miles.

The wind was light from the southeast. The Ailsa started at 10:30:30 and the Britannia at 10:31:45. The twenty-raters sailed twice around the short course, twenty-five miles. The Eucharis crossed the line at 12:00:25, the Niagara at 12:00:45, and the Dakotah at 12:00:53. The Niagara had the inward berth.

The Britannia finished the first round at 2:48:20, the Ailsa at 2:50:59. The big yachts finished the second and last round as follows: Ailsa, 5:50:05; Britannia, 5:50:37. The Britannia won on time allowance.

The Niagara won the race for the twenty-raters, finishing at 5:08:05. The Dakotah finished at 5:23:40, and the Eucharis at 5:24:55.

The Mayotta and Dorothy Matched.

PLUSHING, N. Y., July 24.—John F. Phillips of Great Neck is an enthusiastic yachtsman. His sloop, the Mayotta, has won several races and is called "a smart boat." Mr. Phillips is a warm friend of Edwin Oliver of this place, who is also very fond of marine sports. Mr. Oliver recently purchased the Herreshoff sloop Dorothy, formerly known as the Sibyl. Mr. Phillips is fond of bantering, and has continually been telling Mr. Oliver that the Mayotta could outsail the Dorothy. Mr. Oliver was not to be bluffed, however, and after some discussion offered to match the Dorothy against the Mayotta for any sum her owner might designate. Mr. Phillips suggested a wager of $500 a side. The challenge was promptly accepted and $1,000 placed with the stakeholder.

The course agreed upon is from off the Great Neck Hotel, around Execution Light and return, and the race will probably take place Aug. 14, if the weather is favorable. The Mayotta measures 31 feet on the water line, while the Dorothy is 5½ feet longer; and will therefore concede to Mr. Phillips's craft considerable time allowance.

The Dorothy has wond twenty-one first prizes and several seconds. In the Larchmont regatta July 4, she beat the sloop Kathleen around the first buoy by five minutes, but afterward drew out of the race on account of the storm. Mr. Oliver is a member of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, July 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Aquilo; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Golden Rod; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Helvetia; Columbus, O'D. Iselin; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Tillie, W. H. Starbuck. Schooner yachts Wayfarer, chartered by William Iselin, and Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig. Sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley.

Passed West—Steam yachts Ruby, A. J. Wise; Oneida, Commodore E. C. Benedict; Duquesne, Theodore R. Hostetter, and Azetes. Schooner yachts Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan, and Varuna, F. K. Sturges and G. L. Rives. Cutter yacht Mineola, August Belmont.

Came to Anchor Here from New-York—Steam yacht Manatee, T. B. Baldin, and cutter yacht Barbara, Guy Standing. Sloop yachts Katrina, George Work, and Moccasin, Stephen H. Mason, Jr., were hauled out at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 24.—At Anchor, Greenport Harbor—Schooner yacht Clythie; sloop Thistle, Mr. Ward.

Arrived—Steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin.

Arrived Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Jean, Edward Renwick; cutter Narota, F. A. Hoyt.

Sailed—Cutter Clara, J. H. Adams; schooner Florida, sloop Tigress, steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Steam yacht Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, sailed for Bar Harbor to-day. Steam yacht Kanapaha, the Rev. W. E. Moore, and schooner yacht Shamrock, Willard F. Ward, arrived and sailed.

Yachts arriving and remaining at anchor are steamers Fedalma, F. L. Osgood; Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Comanche, H. M. Hanna, and Halcyon, Howard C. Smith, and schooner Intrepid, George W. Weld. Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Shearwater, Edwin M. Morgan; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Spindrift, E. H. Harriman; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; White Lédye, Ogden Goelet; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Thyra, James Stillman, and Huntress, and sloops Uvira, Frederick P. Sands; Iiderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mystery, Warburn Whitney.

COTTAGE CITY, July 24.—At Vineyard Haven—Steam yacht Preble, Newport, for Boston. Sailed West—Sloop Bonnie Kate of New-York, for Newport. Passed East—Steam yachts Nourmahal, for Bar Harbor, and Wild Duck, cruising.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 24.—Arrived—Steamers Wampanoag, Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby; Tranquillo, Samuel B. Sexton. Sloops Marguerite, John Cutter; Gossoon, L. V. Clark; Gypsy.

In Port—Steamers Kalolah, Gretchen. Schooners Neara, Water Witch, Gitana, Her Royal Highness. Sloops Wasp, Valkyr, Anaconda.

Sailed—Steamers Halcyon, Edward C. Potter; Fedalma, F. L. Osgood; Genevieve. Sloops Paulina, G. Wells Root; Alga, L. H. Littlefield; Choctaw, Thomas L. Arnold.

NEW-YORKS WIN AGAIN.

Hit the Cincinnati Pitchers Hard—Farrell's Good Work.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Cincinnati, 7.
Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 5.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 12; Washington, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	50	32	.610
2—Pittsburg	45	31	.592
3—Boston	41	29	.586
4—Baltimore	41	30	.577
5—Cincinnati	42	34	.553
6—Chicago	44	37	.543
7—Philadelphia	38	32	.543
8—New-York	39	34	.534
9—Brooklyn	39	34	.534
10—St. Louis	27	48	.360
11—Washington	24	43	.358
12—Louisville	14	57	.197

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Both Dwyer and Foreman were hit hard to-day, enabling New-York to win easily. Meekin was also hit hard, but he managed to keep the hits scattered. Farrell's batting was the feature. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Holliday, lf	1	3	2	0	0			Murphy, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Latham, 3b	0	1	2	2	0			Tiernan, rf	2	3	5	0	0		
McPhee, 2b	0	0	4	1	0			V. Halt'n, cf	1	2	3	1	0		
Ewing, lb	1	1	7	0	0			Doyle, 3b	0	0	1	5	1		
Miller, rf	1	1	1	1	0			Clark, lb	1	1	7	0	1		
Gray, ss	1	2	0	3	1			Stafford, 2b	3	1	2	1	0		
Hoy, cf	1	1	2	0	0			Farrell, c	1	4	0	1	0		
Vaughn, c	0	2	6	1	0			Meekin, p	1	1	0	0	2	0	
Dwyer, p	1	1	0	0	0			Fuller, ss	1	1	1	4	2	1	
Foreman, p	1	0	0	1	1										
Total	7	12	24	9	2			Total	9	13	27	11	2		

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 1 3 0 3 0—7
New-York .....0 0 3 0 0 4 1 1 —9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; New-York, 6. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 3; off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Dwyer, 1. Three-base hits—Farrell, Hoy. Two-base hits—Farrell, Holliday, Gray, Stafford, Murphy, Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Farrell, Ewing, Gray. Double play—Vaughn and Ewing. Umpires—Messrs. Bittman and O'Day.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg .....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 5 ..—9
Baltimore .....5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Ehret and Kissinger and Miller; Stivetts and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland .....0 0 1 0 4 1 6 ..—12
Washington .....5 0 0 0 0 0 3 0— 8

(Game called to allow Washington to catch a train.)

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Washington, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 4. Batteries—Knell and Zimmer; Boyd and Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

The Louisville-Philadelphia game was postponed on account of rain. There was no game scheduled between Brooklyn and Chicago yesterday.

ELIZABETH BALL PLAYERS WON.

Beat Orange Athletic Club in Spite of Eleven Errors.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—The Orange Athletic Club baseball players suffered defeat at the Orange Oval this afternoon at the hands of the Elizabeth Athletic Club nine. It was a very loosely played game, the visitors making eleven errors, although doing much better work at the bat than the home team, and scoring three three-baggers in the sixth inning, which resulted in Westervelt being put in the box in place of Priest in the next inning.

Some good individual plays were made despite the generally ragged work, and Thomas made some fine fly catches for Orange. Hopkins, the new umpire for Orange, gave great satisfaction. Score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ELIZABETH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Shied, c	0	0	4	0	0
Hewlett, ss	0	0	0	2	2	McIndoe, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Beall, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Oetrich, 3b	1	1	4	2	1
Cumins, 2b	0	0	1	0	2	Wisb'k'r, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Place, 2b	0	0	2	1	1	Rothfuss, 1b	1	1	10	0	1
Ar'not, 3b	0	2	0	0	1	Jones, ss	1	2	3	3	2
Johnson, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Martin, 2b	0	0	3	6	4
Horner, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Golden, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Dailey, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Clare, p	0	0	1	0	1
Schreiver, c	0	1	10	3	0						
Priest, p	0	0	0	2	0	Total	6	8	27	12	11
West'velt, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	5	27	15	7						

Orange .....0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Elizabeth .....0 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Elizabeth, 4. Bases on errors—Orange, 6; Elizabeth, 2. Left on bases—Orange, 4; Elizabeth, 3. Bases on balls—Off Priest, 1; off Clare, 1. Struck out—By Priest, 4; by Clare, 4; by Westervelt, 3. Stolen bases—Thomas, (2,) Schreiver, (1.) Sacrifice hit—Johnson. Two-base hit—Golden. Three-base hits—Wisbecker, (2,) McIndoe, Detrich, Rothfuss. Double play—Martin and Rothfuss. Hit by pitcher—Thomas. Wild pitches—Clare, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

BOYLE NOW AHEAD.

Close Scores in the Fifth Avenue Tennis Club's Tourney.

Oswald G. Boyle, one of the scratch men, has pushed into first place in the Fifth Avenue Tennis Club's Summer Handicap. His average is now 1-72 of a point better than Crocker's. Jones and Bunnell are right on the heels of the leaders. The score:

Oswald G. Boyle (scratch)—Matches played, 8; points, 877; average, 479.

W. A. Crocker (9)—Matches, 9; points, 424; average, 47 1-9.

W. A. Jones (12)—Matches, 10; points, 468; average, 46 4-5.

R. C. Bunnell, (scratch)—Matches, 5; points, 234; average, 46 3-5.

Dr. F. B. Long (6)—Matches, 2; points, 92; average, 46.

W. H. Strickney (12)—Matches, 11; points, 491; average, 44 7-11.

R. M. Cole (6)—Matches, 7; points, 304; average, 43 3 7.

H. K. Cummings (5)—Matches, 5; points, 210; average, 42.

J. B. Ricketts (10)—Matches, 2; points, 80; average, 40.

Ralph Martin (6)—Matches, 4; points, 158; average, 39½.

Geo. Martin (11)—Matches, 5; points, 195; average, 39.

W. Swords (3)—Matches, 6; points, 233; average, 38 5-6.

R. F. Martin (6)—Matches, 2; points, 72; average, 36.

A. D. Kenyon has not yet player any games.

The Lenox Tennis Club's championship contest is now practically at an end. Heywood has won the championship, and the remaining matches among the tailenders will probably never take place.

The Orange Tennis Club has just announced a tournament on a curious plan. The contest is in men's doubles, but the entries will be put in singly, and the players will draw for partners. Play begins Saturday afternoon, and entries—club members only—will be received by Stanley Ward, 101 Franklin Street, New-York City, up to Friday.

WRENN IN FAIR FORM.

Won His Match with Budlong at Longwood—Hovey Also Wins.

BOSTON, July 24.—A large crowd of enthusiastic spectators and excellent weather favored the third day of the Longwood Cricket Club's big tennis tournament here to-day. Champion "Bob" Wrenn beat Budlong of Providence in a rather loosely played four-set match, and will meet Hovey in the semi-final round to-morrow. Whitman and Ware, the two interscholastic star players, both won their matches, though Paret and Codman, their opponents, had a substantial lead on both of the young players before they were beaten. Ware and Whitman will meet to-morrow in the semi-finals, but the winner will be completely outclassed by either Hovey or Wrenn in the final on Friday.

Larned, who holds the Longwood Challenge Bowl, arrived here to-day, and will meet his challenger for the trophy on Saturday. To-day's scores:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Third Round—Robert D. Wrenn beat Clarence R. Budlong, 7—5, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1; Fred H. Hovey beat James Terry, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; Maxwell D. Whitman beat J. Parmly Paret, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2; Leonard E. Ware beat Alfred Codman, 6—3, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—A. P. Hawes beat Guy Heaton, 6—1, 6—3; A. L. Williston beat Edward Stevens, 6—3, 6—3; Clinton Hunter beat A. C. Walworth, 5—7, 6—0, 6—4; G. F. Eames beat E. L. Parker, 7—5, 9—7; F. E. Howard beat B. F. Merrill, 6—2, 6—1; S. F. Wise beat H. L. Ewer by default.

Second Round—J. B. Read beat A. P. Hawes, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; A. L. Williston beat Clinton Hunter, 6—2, 6—3; S. F. Wise beat F. E. Howard, 6—3, 6—4.

Tennis at South Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—The annual tennis tournament of the South Orange Field Club was begun yesterday afternoon, when the preliminaries and first trials in the gentlemen's singles and doubles were played. The finals in the club tournament in both singles and doubles will be played to-morrow, when the club's challenge cup tournament will also be begun. Instead of the usual game for consolation prizes, a series of handicap games will be played in singles and doubles. F. D. Miles, H. Ward, and the Rev. Asa Wynkoop are among the crack players of the club, and either may carry off the honors of the tournament. Paul McMann is also putting up some stiff play. The present holder of the challenge cup, to be played for to-morrow, is F. N. Jessup. The results of the play yesterday were as follows:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—G. H. Miles beat J. P. Adams, 6—0, 6—0. R. M. Miles, Jr., beat R. F. Bradford by default. S. Ward beat C. A. Gould, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. Robert Baird beat W. W. Palen by default. Asa Wynkoop beat W. H. Jennings, Jr., 6—0, 6—1. H. Ward beat E. M. Howell by default. G. H. Miles beat H. T. Miles, 6—3, 6—2. H. Ward beat Paul McMann, 6—1, 7—5.

First Round—R. M. Miles beat R. F. Baird, 6—4, 6—2.

WILL BE TRIED AT SYRACUSE.

New-York Athletes to Compete for Metropolitan Championships.

While the London Athletic Club has been making great preparations for its tour to America to meet the crack-a-jacks of the New-York Athletic Club, the latter organization has been by no means asleep.

The club will have many men in training later on, and the team to compete with the Englishmen will be selected from the men who make the best showing in private trials. The club has had a staff of thirteen men in constant training for some time. None of them is a novice in the respective events. They have been trained to the finest point, and will leave this city to-day for Syracuse, in company with E. J. Gianini, athletic director of the club.

They are off for a trial of their ability as athletes at the fifth annual championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is to be held this year under the auspices of the Syracuse Athletic Association.

The championships will be held on Saturday, and the events will be as follows: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, five-mile run, one-mile walk, three-mile walk, two-mile safety bicycle, pole vault for height, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance, putting fifty-six-pound weight, 120-yard hurdle, (10 flights 3 feet 6 inches high,) 220-yard hurdle, (10 flights 2 feet 6 inches high.)

Last year the New-York Athletic Club sent nine men to Montreal to compete in the Canadian championships, and they captured eleven championships out of fourteen, and the club expects its team this year to do as well, if not better, at Syracuse.

The men it is sending are as follows: Tommy Lee, for the 100-yard dash and 220-yard run; Charles Kilpatrick and George Sands, for the 440-yard run; Charles Kilpatrick and George Orton, for the 880-yard run; Bernard Connett and George Orton, for the one-mile run and the five-mile run; S. Chase, for the 120-yard hurdle; S. Chase and L. P. Sheldon, for the 220-yard hurdle; S. Chase, L. P. Sheldon, and R. F. Lyons, for the broad jump; W. G. Douglass, for the two-mile bicycle race; H. H. Baxter and H. Thomas, for the pole vault; S. A. W. Baltazzi, for the high jump, and James S. Mitchell, for the hammer, shot, and weight.

There is scarcely a doubt but that the above team will form the nucleus of the team which will compete with the Englishmen, and their efforts at Syracuse will, therefore, be watched with the greatest interest from all parts of the United States.

Efforts are being made by the New-York Athletic Club to secure many other prominent athletes, and just what men it will be able to add to its list will scarcely be known for a week or two at least.

INCOGNITIS BEATEN AGAIN.

The Germantown Club Defeated Them by 82 Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—The Incogniti cricket team of New-York played their second Philadelphia game here to-day against the Germantown Club, at Manheim, and they again suffered defeat by 84 runs.

Their batting was all right, F. C. Calder considerably strengthening the team, but their bowling was found weak, and G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, Dr. Downs, P. H. Clark, and W. Williams all made runs at a fast rate. The wicket was in good order for scoring, and no less than six of the New-York team made double figures. The following is the score:

INCOGNITI.

F. C. Calder, c. Jones, b. Williams	41
Hall, b. Clark	1
C. P. Hurditch, c. Downs, b. Clark	10
F. Morgan, st. Lucker, b. Williams	17
T. Creedican, c. Williams, b. Patterson	10
G. S. Patterson, c. Patterson, b. Williams	10
F. Hunter, b. Patterson	8
J. H. Lambkin, c. Bohlen, b. Patterson	1
A. Gunn, c. Williams, b. Patterson	1
J. T. Morgan, not out	13
W. Pitcher, b. Williams	5
Extras	20
Total	142

GERMANTOWN.

G. S. Patterson, c. Lambkin, b. Calder	65
G. W. Warburton, c. Hurditch, b. Hall	1
W. Williams, b. Creedican	41
F. H. Bohlen, run out	38
N. Downs, b. Hall	28
P. H. Clark, c. Patterson, b. Hall	34
A. B. Cole, c. Patterson, b. Hall	6
E. L. Martin, b. Creedican	7
A. W. Jones, c. Gunn, b. Hall	0
W. R. Tucker, by Creedican	0
E. Morgan, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	226

NEWS OF THE CRICKETERS.

—It is a matter of importance for Captains of teams playing championship matches to be familiar with the rules of the game. It has often happened that ignorance of a certain law has caused a side to lose the game, a case in point being the refusal of the New-York Captain to continue play after the umpires had disagreed as to the fitness of the light in the game with Brooklyn last Saturday. In the match between Massachusetts and New-York, played recently, the New-Englanders followed their inning when they were only 124 behind. Although this was the new rule, as made last year, and printed in this year's American Cricket Annual, says very plainly, "The side which goes in second shall follow their inning if they have scored 120 runs less than the opposite side."

—Two cricket records were broken recently. The first was for the highest aggregate of runs in a first-class match, which were compiled in the game between Oxford University and Sussex, at Brighton, England, on June 20, 21, and 22. The aggregate reached was 1,410 for 28 wickets, G. J. Mordaunt scoring 264, and C. B. Fry 125 for Oxford, and G. L. Wilson 174, K. S. Ranjitsinghi 137, and Marlow 130 for Sussex. The other record was the completion by Capt. Allen and Private Fitzgerald of the Royal Munster Fusiliers of 623 runs in partnership against the Army Service Corps at the Curragh, in Ireland.

—The University of Pennsylvania cricket team has been invited to play a game with the Cambridge University eleven, which will be here in September, and there is every probability of the game taking place. Of course, the team would include, as well as the best men now at college, some graduates who have since leaving college made their mark on the field. In this way an excellent team could be made up, for some of the foremost cricketers of Philadelphia acknowledge "old Penn" as their alma mater.

—Preparations are already being made for the reception of the English visitors in Philadelphia in the Fall. The Merion Club is building a theatre and ballroom adjacent to its clubhouse at Haverford, and the Philadelphia Club has also commenced extensive alterations in its house at Wissahickon, which, when completed, will make it one of the handsomest and most comfortable in the Quaker City.

—E. A. Thompson, the crack bowler of the West Indian Cricket Club of Brooklyn, left for Barbados and British Guiana last week. He received a great send-off, a large number of his friends in the club assembling to wish him godspeed. Among those present were President Jennot, Capt. Matthews, Secretary Wharham, Dr. Bass, H. L. Williams, and O. Francis.

—George Lohmann, the famous Surrey cricketer who for the past two years has been in South Africa, owing to an affection of the lungs, made his reappearance in English cricket last week in the game between Gentlemen and Players. He scored 47 in the first inning and was credited with two wickets.

—The Brooklyns will play their return championship game with Staten Island at Livingston on Aug. 3. There is likely to be considerable money wagered on the result of this match, for the Islanders have considerable confidence in their ability to win, and the New-Jerseys with back them also.

—N. F. Druce of Cambridge, who will be with the University team here in September, has been given a place on the Surrey County eleven. His batting has been one of the most noteworthy features of the English season, which will be memorable in the annals of the game for high scoring.

—The team of the New-Jersey Athletic Club which played the Merion Club last Saturday at Haverford, will again journey to Philadelphia Aug. 3 for a game with the Philadelphia Club at Wissahickon.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Special races of Riverside Yacht Club.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Meeting of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street, near Broadway, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Regatta Indian Harbor Yacht Club.
Aquatic sports of Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club.
Cycling—Riverside Wheelmen's races at Manhattan Beach.
Montclair Wheelmen races at Montclair, N. J.
Festival of the Sons of St. George at Dexter Park, L. I.
Cricket—Kings County vs. Harlems, at Prospect Park; St. George's Athletic Club vs. Paterson, at Weehawken; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company, at Bergen Point.

TEST FOR THE ALLIANCE

League and Cycle Board of Trade to Try to Quell Rebellious Racers.

ST. LOUIS WHEELMEN ARE CONCERNED

Chairman Gideon Suspends Them for Taking Part in Sunday Races, Which Are Opposed by League Rules.

The alliance recently entered into by the League of American Wheelmen and the Cycle Board of Trade has early secured an opportunity for quick returns.

In St. Louis there is a war on by reason of the wholesale suspension of local racing men for taking part in Sunday meets. Sunday racing is contrary to league rules.

Chairman George D. Gideon of the league's Racing Board has taken prompt steps in the matter, as will be noted from a perusal of the following letter received yesterday by A. G. Spalding, President of the Cycle Board of Trade:

"We have a miniature rebellion in St. Louis, due to the fact that St. Louis is a great Sunday town. It is against the rules of the league to have Sunday racing. In consequence many of the St. Louis riders are suspended for participating in Sunday races.

"I write to ask you if you will kindly have the members of the Cycle Board of Trade call on their local agencies in St. Louis to refuse all favors, such as loaning of wheels, donating prizes, &c., to racing men or race promoters, under suspension in that town?

"The rule of value action of this kind must of necessity have your usual prompt attention."

President Spalding thought very favorably of Mr. Gideon's suggestion, and last evening caused to be sent out special notices to every member of the Board of Trade. The notices read:

"The members of the Board of Trade are respectfully requested to assist the League of American Wheelmen in carrying out its rules on the lines indicated in Mr. Gideon's letter by immediately addressing those whom their wishes will affect in St. Louis, and also by informing this office of their action."

It is generally believed that this concerted action will have the desired effect, if not immediately, in the near future. At any rate, it will be a test of the power of the alliance.

DIAMOND TOURNAMENT EVENTS.

An Incomplete List of Races Scheduled by the Springfield Bicycle Club.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—An incomplete list of races and prizes for the coming diamond tournament of the Springfield Bicycle Club is announced as follows:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

One-Mile Race, Class A Riders Residing Within Twenty-five Miles of Springfield.—First prize, $50 silverware; second, $25 silverware; third, $15 silverware.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Diamonds valued at $100, $65, and $40 respectively.

One-Mile International Professional.—Purses of $250, $125, $75, and $50 respectively.

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, order for fifty-dollar suit; second, onyx clock, $25; third, cut-glass salad dish, value $12.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—First prize, trophy, $150, presented by Sterling Cycle Works; second and third, diamonds valued at $100 and $65.

Half-Mile, 1:15 Class, Class A.—First prize, cut-glass punch bowl, $35; second, silver water pitcher, $20; third, riding suit, $12.

Five-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, gold watch, $50; second, French field glasses, $25; third, mackintosh, $15, and shoes, $6.50.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Diamonds, $100, $65, $40; fourth, silk vest, $15; fifth, carving set, $10.

Short-distance record riding.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

One-Mile, 2:20 Class, Class A.—First prize, gold watch, $50; second, alligator bag, $15; shoes, $6.50; third, smoking set, $15.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—First prize, trophy, $150; second, diamond, $75; third, diamond, $40.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Diamonds valued at $200, $100, $75, and $25.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, silver service, $50; second, chair, $25; third, track robe, $15; fourth, gold handled umbrella, $6.50.

One-Mile Record, Class B.—First prize, $300 diamond, presented by Warwick Cycle Company; second, $125 diamond; third, $75 diamond.

Half-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, order for overcoat, $50; second, piano lamp, $15, and shoes, $6.50; third, vase, $15.

Two-Mile Professional Handicap.—Purses $150, $75, $50, and $25.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—First prize, $125 diamond; second, $100 bicycle, presented by Keating Wheel Company; third, diamond, $45; fourth, revolver, $7.50, and prize valued at $5.

One-hour record ride, prizes to be announced later.

Short-distance record riding, prizes to be announced later.

Entries for the Big Century.

Entries for the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' century run scheduled for Sunday from this city to New-Brunswick and return have been received from the following clubs: Riverside, Harlem, Manhattan, Metropolis, Greenwich, Gramercy, Yorkville, Monarch, Holyoke Wheel Club of Holyoke, Mass.; Quaker City Wheelmen, Philadelphia; Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn; Colonial Cycle Club, Kings County Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen, Liberty Wheelmen, Atlanta Wheelmen of Newark, Essex County Wheelmen of Newark, Montclair Wheelmen, New-York Wheelmen, Massachusetts Bicycle Club of Boston, Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton, N. J. The well-known centurian, Joe Estoclet, Captain of the Quaker City Wheelmen, has also sent in his entry. Two of the committee went over the entire course yesterday, and found the roads in fine shape. The route is over the finest macadamized roads to be found in New-Jersey, and entirely free from steep hills. Entries for the run should be sent in as soon as possible. Survivors, in place of the "out-of-date" century medal, will receive an elegant souvenir watch charm and a New-York Times banner will be given to the club having the largest number of survivors. For entry blanks and further information letters of inquiry should be addressed to Adolph Stahl, 9 East Eighth Street.

Bicycle Parade at Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 24.—Patchogue is given over to cyclists to-night. A big parade of wheelmen and wheelwomen of this town was arranged, and visitors from Brooklyn, New-York, Sayville, Bayport, and Babylon joined in line, making the procession over half a mile long. The women's brigade was headed by Catharine Carman and Mattie Bailey, who are only five years old each.

The Bicycle Too Much for Corbett.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—James J. Corbett, the prizefighter, is the possessor of a bicycle, the gift of Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman. Corbett is an enthusiastic rider, and spends an hour every day riding the wheel at the bicycle track in North Asbury Park. He was on the track this afternoon and engaged in a spin with a number of boys. One of the lads fell in taking a turn on the banked track. Corbett, who was close behind, also tumbled.

The prizefighter rolled along the hard gravel track for a distance of twenty yards, and had to be assisted to his feet. He was examined by a doctor, who found that the pugilist's arm was sprained, and there were bad contusions on the hip, knee, and shoulder. Corbett was taken to his cottage in a carriage, and will be confined to the house for several days. The injury to his arm will prevent him from training for at least two weeks.

To Reorganize the New-York Countys.

A meeting will be held at the Tilden Club, Eighth Avenue and Twelfth Street, this evening to reorganize the New-York County Wheelmen. The club will start with nearly eighty members, mainly recruits from the old New-York County, Lafayette, and Clermont Wheelmen. C. E. Rogers, one of the prime movers in the reorganization, predicts a glowing future for the club, both socially and on the racing path.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Department of City Works and the Park Commissioner of Brooklyn seem to be doing all they can to improve the roads leading to and in and about Prospect Park. The pathway on the Eastern Parkway, from Bedford Avenue to the park, has been finished, and now there is a continuous good road from the Twenty-third Street Ferry termin

SOLDIERS MADE THREATS

Tried to Prevent the Sheriff from Arresting a Man Near Camp.

GUARDS FINALLY RESTORED ORDER

Then the Sergeant of the Guard Refused to Surrender the Prisoner to the Sheriff Until Ordered.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 24.—A number of soldiers of the Seventy-fourth Regiment tried to prevent Sheriff Cronert from making an arrest last night at the rowboat landing. The interference of guards only prevented serious trouble.

C. Reilly, who is employed in the chemical works near here, borrowed a boat from Patrick Donohue, who recently had his license revoked. Reilly, being well acquainted with some of the men of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, volunteered to row a party of ten of them to the camp.

Upon arriving at the landing he was met by Sheriff Cronert, who told him he was under arrest. Reilly refused to get out of the boat, and the Sheriff, with his revolver, compelled him.

The soldiers sprang out of the boat and surrounded the Sheriff and his prisoner, threatening all sorts of violence. A Sergeant and several of the guards from the outpost arrived and prevented further trouble. Reilly was placed in the guard house and orders were sent by Gen. McAlpin that he be kept there all night, and delivered to the Sheriff in the morning.

The Sergeant of the guard this morning refused to deliver up the prisoner to the Sheriff, and for a time it looked as though another outbreak would happen. The officer of the guard was sent for, and he delivered the prisoner to the Sheriff, who succeeded in getting him in the boat, only at the point of his revolver. Reilly was taken before Judge Halstead in Peekskill, where he was arraigned on three charges. He was released on $500 bail, to appear for trial tomorrow.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment and the Eighth Battalion were out on the field for drill at 5 o'clock A. M., and in the cool air did some excellent work. The forenoon drill was not up to the standard. Major Starbuck announced it shakey.

A copperhead snake nearly 5 feet long was caught this morning near the guard tent. Capt. Beard, Surgeon of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, on seeing it, proved himself an excellent sprinter. The snake is now in captivity.

The distinguished visitors at camp to-day were Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Major Edson J. Weeks, both of the Fourth Brigade; General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New-York Central Railroad, and D. P. McCoy. They were entertained by Gen. McAlpin.

Lieut. Col. McCorkrey Butt of the Twelfth Regiment has been detailed here next week as instructor of general duty during the stay of the Twenty-second Regiment. The present Inspector, Capt. "Peggy" Thurston, will assume command of his own company.

The guard, led by Sergt. Dwyer of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, arrested seventeen newsboys and a man employed at the oyster stand adjoining the camp, for sleeping on the camp grounds. After being in the guardhouse all night they were made to do "police" duty and released.

A man was drowned at Iona Island today, during the outing of St. Patrick's Alliance. Corp. M. P. Battle and Privates Hugh Battle and George Lorenz attempted to rescue him, but were unsuccessful.

WORK OF THE NAVAL RESERVES

Some Take Soundings in Peconic Bay, Others Manoeuvre on Shore.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 24.—Almost the entire force of Commander Miller's naval battalion was busy to-day in shore work and boat expeditions. Some of the men were on Peconic Bay and others were in the Shinnecock Hills.

Those afloat were taking soundings, placing buoys, and communicating with the signal man on the eminence ashore as to the channels by which an enemy was likely to approach. The signal corps on the hills noted directions and distances, with a view to the advantageous placing of guns by which the invaders might be repelled should they attempt to make a landing. Only three men from each division, twelve in all, were left in charge of Camp McAlpine, with Master at Arms Welling serving as Officer of the Day.

The battalion will break camp Thursday morning, the general officers returning to New-York on the steamer Emmons. The men of the four divisions will embark in the cutters in charge of the divisional commanders, and the boats will be towed out of Gardiner's Bay and through the troubled waters of Plum Gut by the torpedo boat Cushing, after which the would-be tars will bend to the oar for the long row to New-York.

The first stopping place will be a camp on Thursday night, opposite Mattituck or Riverhead, L. I. The journey will be resumed, and, unless some unexpected enemy in the shape of a storm is encountered, all hands will "pipe down" on the New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, by noon on Saturday.

Vesuvius a Popular Spectacle.

From The London Daily News.

Our Naples correspondent reports that the lava descends Vesuvius very slowly, straggling about the crags and small ravines. Therefore, the spectacle from the observatory is very interesting, and, so far, quite safe. A large sketch of the mountain is covered by the lava from the new crater close by; and, at some distance from its point of issue, the fiery mass divides into smaller streams, which find their way down the inclines to the south of the observatory toward Resina. The country people around Vesuvius are more curious than prudent. They climb the mountain in all directions, some even crossing with foolhardy bravery the still smoking stream. Crowds of little boys play on its very edge, where it is not so deep as to emit unbearable heat, and pick up smoking bits to throw at each other. A strange crowd of sightseers! Men in their shirt sleeves, women in their white jackets, come along singing, playing the tambourine, beating time even on empty petroleum tins, anything to make a noise, taking the demonstration of the mountain as a good joke. A few carriages bring foreigners as far as it is possible, after which the tourists must walk. The people who keep little drinking shops on the high road up the mountain drive a roaring trade.

TREASURY BALANCES

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of July, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$93,196,547.82	
Gold bullion	60,666,178.71	
Total	$153,862,726.53	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,336,909.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	185,210.00	
Total	$48,151,699.00	
Balance		$105,711,027.53
Standard silver dollars	$349,953,421.00	
Silver bullion	624,747.76	
Total	$350,578,168.76	
Outstanding silver certificates	330,468,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,160,739.00	
Total	$320,307,765.00	
Balance	80,270,403.76	
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$21,583,234.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25	
Total	$145,584,996.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	145,579,280.00	
Balance		5,716.25
United States notes	$77,243,350.26	
Outstanding currency certificates	59,165,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,080,000.00	
Total	$56,085,000.00	
Balance		24,158,350.26
Treasury notes of 1890	$30,660,364.00	
National bank notes	5,640,385.31	
Fractional silver coin	16,548,986.11	
Fractional currency	78.04	
Minor coin	1,158,760.84	
Deposits in National banks	14,401,906.37	

Bonds and interest paid	7,117,116.54	
Total	$75,527,657.75	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	7,864,557.07	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,275,052.12	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,021,486.34	
Post Office Department account	4,000,075.14	
Miscellaneous items	1,914,008.07	
Total	$42,142,788.74	
Balance		33,384,899.04
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$190,530,896.84

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$663,209.45	$10,079,801.87	$10,079,801.87
Internal revenue	335,093.79	10,102,922.53	10,102,922.53
Miscellaneous	77,896.48	2,079,060.07	2,079,060.07
Total	$1,076,199.72	$22,951,784.47	$22,951,784.47

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$468,000.00	$8,967,000.00	$8,967,000.00
War	220,000.00	4,851,000.00	4,851,000.00
Navy		2,172,000.00	2,172,000.00
Indians	8,000.00	587,000.00	587,000.00
Pensions	100,000.00	12,287,000.00	12,287,000.00
Interest	13,000.00	7,052,000.00	7,052,000.00
Total	$809,000.00	$35,916,000.00	$35,916,000.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	7,199.72	†12,964,215.53	†12,964,215.53

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 189	$33,080.00	$179,142.50	$179,142.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	22,055.00	695,546.00	695,546.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$275,227,270	$23,552
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,061,375	9,130
Total	$350,288,654	$32,682

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34 th ST., 25 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, second floor; Southerners accommodated; table and appointments of the best.

Furnished Rooms.

20 th ST., 101, COR. 4 th AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast optional; reference.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or do light housework; reference. K. G., 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city references. 245 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; will do fine washing; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference from present employer. 222 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference. 409 West 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat young Irish girl; good cook and laundress or waitress and chambermaid; understands care of household; city or country; reference. 232 East 56th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a neat young Swedish girl as first-class cook; good laundress; city or country; three years' reference; no objection to country. 232 East 56th St., ground floor, right.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By colored woman and daughter; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. P., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; Protestant; is excellent cook and laundress; very quick at work; meals on time; country preferred. 239 West 27th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; city or country; seven years' reference. B. P., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands business in all branches; very best references. Call, for two days, at 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a capable young woman as first-class cook in a club or first-class restaurant; best city reference. 111 West 15th St., rear.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands first-class cooking; has always lived in first-class families; no washing; city reference. S. K., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl for cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family; personal reference. 832 West 28th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; city reference. 155 East 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By excellent laundress; good shirt ironer; would do cooking; reference. Conlon, 304 East 32d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a North of Ireland Presbyterian for general housework; city or country; good city reference; good cook, washer, and ironer. 409 West 44th St., first floor, front.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. A. N., 14 East 60th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker; city references. Address B. R., 270 West 34th St.

MAID.—By a North German; Protestant; speaks English and Spanish; as maid or nursery governess; excellent references; wages, $20 per month; no objection to other cities. W. F., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; and with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class; takes entire charge of baby from birth, or for invalid lady; best references. 138 West 33d St., second floor, Room 5.

NURSE.—By a young Danish woman as nurse for one or two children; or as chambermaid or waitress in small family. Care Miss Creamer, Woman's Exchange, Morristown, N. J.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; willing to live in the country; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By young colored woman as first-class nurse; waitress, or chambermaid. 55 West 9th St., postal.

NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, to mind children and do light housework. 438 West 52d St., Geraghty's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take entire charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a very thorough waitress in country; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; good city references. 226 East 35th St.; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; references. Mrs. Foresie, 649 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced French butler; disengaged on account of family going abroad; strictly sober, industrious, neat; first-class references. J. A., 227 East 35th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—30; temperate; understands horses, carriages, and lawns; can milk; willing and obliging; best references. H. W., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 27; married; one child; medium size; city or country; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Young man; single; 27; city or country; best city reference. Manley. Box 339 Times Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; middle aged; has lived with first-class families in this city; will be well recommended as to capability, sobriety, and honesty; last and former employers can be seen for personal references. Thomas, 159 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; careful, stylish driver; moderate expectations; obliging. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; care lawns; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Young man, (20,) lately landed, as groom, with gentleman; good reference. Address Richard Doupe, 14 Rector St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN, WAITER, or CARETAKER.—Any position; English; abstainer; two years in last place. O., 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By Englishman; a thorough and experienced valet seeks engagement; excellent city and personal references. A., 72 West 50th St., third floor.

VALET—BUTLER.—Young colored man, willing and obliging; competent; references. J. H. B., 92 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—For two or four flats; by experienced man and wife; honest and trustworthy; highest references. Kerr, 67 West 99th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER and DECORATOR, practical and trustworthy; work from private families; very reasonable; best references. William Edler, 777 2d Av.

Hotels.

LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Hotel Majestic,

Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.

SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES. American or European Plan.

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NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY. B. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Horse Sense.

From Harper's Magazine for August.

Mr. B. built himself a house some years ago. The architecture was simplicity, as a friend said, "to a riotous degree." It was correspondingly pure, and the house was correspondingly comfortable. The effect of the lines, however, upon the untutored mind was not impressive. A friend visiting Mr. B's town, inquiring the way to the house, was told by the boy of whom he asked the question to "go long 'bout a—well, a mile, till you come to a house 'at looks like a barn, only it ain't a barn, an' that's hisn."

B. enjoyed the description, and told his architect, who made a few remarks about public taste which would have offended public taste very much to hear.

"That's their verdict," said the architect; "but what does it amount to? It simply proves—" &c., &c.

Two weeks later three friends of B. rode up from town on horseback, entered the grounds, and stopped before the house. One of them dismounted and rang the bell, and B. himself opened the door.

"Whoa!" cried all three riders at once. B. almost swooned. The horses had tried unanimously to walk in. They recognized the "simplicity" of the architecture.

Quick Change of Heart.

From The New-York Weekly.

Deacon Skinnem—I can't tell you how blessed I am in my son now. You know I always had trouble in getting him to go to church, but of late he has been going willingly, not only on Sundays, but on weekdays. He never misses a service, and I feel at last that his soul is safe, and we will all meet together in that far-off heaven of love and peace promised to the faithful.

Neighbor—Your son is in love with Miss De Poore, who sings in the choir.

Deacon Skinnem—What! That poverty-stricken minx? If he goes near that church again I'll disinherit him!

They Didn't Push.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Flasher—Your friend Skipper tells me that new yacht of his is a flier.

Doodleman—I guess she is. I was sailing with him yesterday, and during a part of the time he estimated that she went at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

Flasher—So I understand; and he told me that they didn't push her, either.

Doodleman—Of course not; the water was too deep for them to get out and push.

Heavily Laden.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Farewell."

"Farewell."

"Forever?"

"Forever."

He left her with heavy heart.

His own heart was by no means light, and then there was the marble heart she had given him.

Barbarians.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

King Yambesi—What is the news, Psychenot?

Psychenot—This paper left by the missionary gives the particulars of the Holmes case and the Pietzel children—

"Ha! More American outrages! How shall we deal with that people?"

His Button.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Er, that is a funny-looking button you are wearing," said the man with the account. "I never saw an 'N. C.' button before. Do you belong to the Sons of North Carolina, or what?"

"Sons of nothing," replied the grocer. "That means 'No Credit.'"

The man walked out without swelling the account.

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Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.

9 A. M. via Spring'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A. M. via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P. M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE, Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT. Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.

For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr., Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-YORK.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15. European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

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SARATOGA.

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THE ANTLERS, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable. JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

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PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY—WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain

SILVER ON ITS LAST LEGS

Free-Coinage Craze Dying Out West and South.

THE PEOPLE WANT SOUND MONEY

English Capitalists Looking This Way for Investments—A Chance for Mr. Reed to Do a Good Thing.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator Blackburn has been in Washington the past three or four days, but he has been remarkably reticent regarding the prospects of his re-election as a Senator from Kentucky. There is a possibility that he will be chosen because of his personal popularity, but he evidently realizes as clearly as any one that silver is a losing cause and that it is now in its death throes. The victory of the sound-money men in Kentucky was so sweeping and so sudden that a slight reaction will not surprise Kentuckians, but they do not believe that the substantial ground won will be lost or that the influence of Kentucky's action will fail to be effective in other Southern States. Whether the silver men shall win or not in certain State conventions, it is felt by those who have observed Southern politics for some time that an immense step has been taken in the willingness of sound-money members of Congress to declare their convictions and fight for them rather than meekly vote for free silver, as has been too much their custom in the past. The sound-money Democrats in Kentucky are somewhat handicapped in the legislative fight by the fact that they have no strong candidate to pit against Blackburn. Secretary Carlisle does not care to enter the fight, although his election is highly probable if the Legislature shall fail to agree among the rival candidates.

The conviction that the use of silver as money on equal terms with gold is a thing of the past has been strengthened by the reports of the feeling in Europe which have been brought back here by the Treasury officials who were in London on the matter of delivering the 4 per cent. bonds and by letters from prominent European financiers. They concur in the opinion that no international agreement is possible which would restore silver to the value in the market fixed by the legal ratio of France or the United States; that such an agreement would not be kept in good faith by the great gold-standard countries, if its adoption was possible, and that such an agreement would serve no useful purpose in its effect upon prices or the volume of tools of exchange.

The political situation in Germany is such that a call for a conference possibly may be issued, but there are no immediate indications of it. Such a call would be intended by the German Government, and would be recognized by intelligent students of finance as nothing more than a political demonstration having about the same objects and considerably less sincerity than the declarations of American political parties for international bimetallism. The other European States might accept such an invitation and go through the forms of discussing the wider use of silver, but there probably is not one which would not be surprised and embarrassed if the conference should result in a tangible programme.

Those familiar with the state of affairs in Europe declare that it is beyond the range of human probability that Austro-Hungary will throw away the results of her long and painful efforts to regain a stable currency upon the gold basis; that Germany will undo the great work of unloading her surplus silver and establishing the gold standard, and that Great Britain will forsake one of the fundamental features of the economic system which has made her mistress of the commerce of the world. What the countries which are wallowing in the mire of depreciated paper choose to do about bimetallism is of no practical consequence. They practically could do nothing to maintain a bimetallic agreement, because their currency would continue to be irredeemable, and their agreement to use silver on equal terms with gold would not bring a dollar of either metal into circulation or open a market for an additional ounce of either.

There is great doubt among careful students of the financial tendency of the world whether a bimetallic agreement would be kept, even if it is conceivable that it could be made. Unless it should raise silver with a jerk to the old parity, without leaving a suspicion that it would fall back again, no nation which entered the bimetallic union would observe with any degree of complacence a drain of gold, and steps quickly would be taken, agreement or no agreement, to keep within the country its fair proportion of gold. The mere disposition on the part of a single country to disregard the agreement because of its inherent danger would inspire questioning and distrust on every hand, and the agreement soon would be as dead as a treaty for international peace after half a dozen leading powers had sprung at each other's throats.

The one hope to which some of the moderate friends of silver still cling is that an international conference might agree upon a somewhat wider use of the white metal. There have been times when such a plan as this, suggested by Moritz Levy at the Brussels conference in 1892, and by other eminent financiers, might have done something to restore the value of silver. It is doubtful if such a proposition would be of any avail at the present time, or would be accepted with any enthusiasm by any of the leading powers. The difficulty would lie in the fact that all silver coinage which was provided for would be nothing more than token money, sustained by an effort at parity with gold.

It is in the power of any nation at the present time to increase its issues of silver tokens to meet the convenience of industry and commerce. An international agreement either would make no change in this situation or would force upon some of the powers a larger use of silver than would be absorbed readily into the circulation. The supply of silver money already is so ample, moreover, that the market for the white metal would not be enlarged materially by an agreement to carry a certain per capita silver circulation in each country. The two horns of the dilemma would be simply whether the powers should continue to load themselves with a burden of token money which they would find it hard to carry or the market for silver should be left substantially where it is to-day.

It has been suggested by so eminent an authority as Edward Atkinson of Boston that under the terms of the resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to a monetary conference, some step might be taken toward an international money. This, of course, was not the purpose of the framers of the resolution, but a conference might promote the interests of commerce by taking the subject under consideration. An international money, however, established by such a conference, probably would have to be limited to the use of common terms and measures.

The attempt to float coins of one country in another as full legal tender has resulted in great embarrassment to France, under the agreement of the Latin Union, and the Bank of France is overloaded with Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and even Greek coins which are not worth their face value as silver bullion, but are legal tender in all the countries of the union at their nominal value. France, so often appealed to as the exponent of the bimetallic system, probably would be as reluctant as any of the great powers to enter another agreement which might deprive her of the control over her metallic circulation and of her power to fix her own laws of legal tender.

The fact suggested in The New-York Times of Tuesday that immense quantities of British capital are awaiting investment in the United States as soon as confidence should be restored in our monetary standard, is confirmed by the recent visitors to London. The English are not able to follow every ramification of American politics, and naturally they are alarmed when they read extracts from The Rocky Mountain Howler and The Golden Gate Repudiator that the United States are going to a silver basis, and that payment of all obligations in a fifty-cent dollar will be better treatment than foreign creditors deserve. A more intelligent view of American public sentiment is being presented gradually, and when a few bold spirits shall take the lead in putting their money into "Americans," the entire investment market in London will be likely to follow. The accumulations of idle capital in Great Britain were never greater and the rate for money on call and for permanent investment was hardly ever lower. These circumstances will unlock European hoards the moment the pledge can be put in convincing form that every dollar borrowed will be honestly repaid in the standard gold in which it is loaned.

Probably Speaker Reed could do no greater service to American business enterprise than by giving a tangible demonstration of the present attitude of the country toward the free coinage of silver by permitting a vote at an early date in the new House of Representatives. The revival of sound-money sentiment in the South and West and the known attitude of members of the new House make it certain that a majority of large proportions could be given against the free coinage of silver. Even if the estimate sent from here to a New-York paper last month is oversanguine, that the free coinage vote in the House is only 100 and the negative vote 250, there is no doubt that a bigger sound-money majority can be polled than ever before, except, perhaps, at the time of the panic. The sound-money majority in the votes on repealing the Sherman law ran from 77 to 130, and there is no reason why some such figures might not be duplicated in the new Congress.

The sound-money men and the business community ought to court a vote upon the naked proposition to open the mints, in order to convince European investors at the earliest possible moment that the United States have planted themselves firmly and by an unquestionable majority of their representatives upon the gold standard and upon the policy of fulfilling public and private pledges. The only influence which is likely to prevent such an expression is the timid evasiveness of the practical politicians, who may not care to commit the majority party in the House so unmistakably against the interests of the little mining States of the West. The States themselves, however, would derive some of the greatest benefits from the infusion of foreign capital, and the business community well might demand that they should not be allowed to put their local prejudices against the substantial interests of the country.

THE SERPENT IS A WHOPPER NOW

A Party of Yachtsmen Saw It Wriggling and Diving, and They Say It Is Fully 100 Feet Long.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 24.—There was a great falling off in the demand for bathing suits and sailboats at this place today. Those who ventured into the water or out in boats were seen to keep looking over their shoulders continually. They were worried and had cause to be. Long Island Sound's sea serpent was in Hempstead Harbor last night.

The sea serpent, according to the statements of those who saw him, has grown considerably since his first appearance in the Sound. Last night he was anywhere from 70 to 100 feet in length.

He was first observed by a yachting party of young men, and the longer they gazed at him the more the sea serpent became a monster.

In the sailing party were Schuyler C. Burrows of 134 McDonough Street and Thomas Stokes of Madison Street, Brooklyn, and several friends. They had just started out and were bound for Glen Cove breakwater. One of the party happened to look back and saw a long dark object in the water. The object seemed to be very wavy. He called the attention of his companions to the object, and they at once declared it to be the sea serpent. The serpent was coiled according to regulations, and was evidently sleeping soundly.

The boating party did not waste much time in trying to get out of the way. The boat was put about and headed for shore. As the craft responded to her rudder and swung around the sea serpent shook himself, and with a mighty splash disappeared from view. Expecting every minute that the monster would come up under the boat and wrap himself around it, the sailing party thought of home and their life insurance policies.

During the afternoon a becalmed schooner anchored off Sea Cliff. Her skipper evidently anticipated what was to take place at night, for he anchored in a spot that made his vessel act as a background for the sea serpent when he appeared to the view of the sailing party a second time. He had grown somewhat during his absence and had improved his wriggle. Then he stopped, and, stretching out at full length, which the party now estimates to be at least 100 feet, lay perfectly still on the surface of the water.

After resting sufficiently long for the yachtsmen to realize fully his size, the serpent took another dive. Then he came up again and kept that performance up for some time, when he made for the Sound.

H. L. Lewis and R. P. Speed, who were on shore, say they saw the sea monster, and are positive that they could not be mistaken.

The sea serpent has now been reported six times in Long Island Sound. Once he lay to off Matinicock Point; once off Oyster Bay, once near City Island, and the other times off here and Northport. There is talk here of making an attempt to capture him.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Election of a Chief Engineer Postponed by the Commissioners—Proceeding Carefully.

The East River Bridge Commission met yesterday afternoon in the County Court House. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Acting Mayor Jeroloman of this city, and the other six Commissioners being present. The meeting was called for the election of a chief engineer, but action was postponed.

After deciding to remove the offices of the board to the Emigrant Industrial Bank Building in Chambers Street, and to call the proposed bridge "The New East River Bridge," the commission went into executive session to hear the report of the Executive Committee on the selection of an engineer.

After considerable discussion the board decided to postpone action, as a few more candidates wish to make application for the position.

In speaking of the plans of the board Commissioner Thurber said:

"Until a competent engineer is engaged very little progress can be made. The choice of a proper man for the place is so important a matter that the board is going very carefully. The engineer will be allowed to choose his own staff and will have the responsibility of the surveys for locations on each side of the river, and he must make the borings for the foundations.

"The problem before the commission is to secure a man who can be intrusted with these responsibilities. There is no question about capital for the construction of this bridge, for the cities of New-York and Brooklyn are abundantly able to supply the money. But we are going very cautiously, so that when the bridge is completed it will be a success as the largest suspension bridge in the world. We do not want to make any mistakes. The counsel, ex-Judges William G. Choate and Henry C. M. Ingraham, will keep us straight on legal matters, but even these are well considered before being acted upon."

Mr. Thurber further said that in making their plans the Commissioners will try hard to connect the centres of traffic in New-York and Brooklyn, so that a traveler for one five-cent fare can go from his business in New-York to his home in Brooklyn without getting off the cars.

"It is the general opinion of the many engineers we have talked with," Mr. Thurber concluded, "that the bridge can be completed within five years from the present time."

A Democratic Club's Housewarming.

The Corondelet Democratic Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held a smoker and housewarming at its new clubhouse, 1,630 Park Avenue, last night.

There was a long literary and musical programme, followed by speeches. Among those who gave short talks were Senator Jacob Cantor, Lyman W. Redington, and David Welch.

Brass Manufacturers Meet.

The Brass Manufacturers' Association met in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday to discuss questions of interest to the trade. The meeting was well attended, and was in session the greater part of the afternoon. The members declined to tell what had been done.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. ROGERS GETS HIS WATCH

IT WAS THE ONE CHARLES PIKE FOUND IN HIS POCKET.

An Advertisement and a News Story Printed in The New-York Times Led to the Recovery of the Timepiece.

"He took it!" "That's the man!" "Hold him! Don't let him escape!" and cries of a similar nature were heard on the platform of the elevated railroad station at Cortlandt Street, Tuesday evening, as the 5:45 o'clock train drew up to take passengers. The platform was crowded.

L. H. Rogers of Malden Lane had discovered that his watch had been taken from his pocket, and his anxiety to recover it was made known in lusty tones.

"My watch is gone!" he exclaimed. "Who took my watch?" he shouted; but, whether he expected the thief to meekly return it to him on bended knee or not, is unknown. It was fortunate for the man who had the watch that he was unaware of the fact, or he might have gotten into trouble.

It was at the time that Mr. Rogers asked the unanswerable question that he received the aforementioned answers and many more that will not be recorded. Whether the man that was said to have taken Mr. Rogers's watch did so or not will never be known, for, although Mr. Rogers apprehended him at once, he succeeded in proving his innocence to Mr. Rogers's satisfaction, and he did it in a very quiet and gentlemanly manner.

When Mr. Rogers and the bystanders grasped and held the supposed culprit, he said: "I did not take you watch; I haven't your watch," and he hadn't the watch, for it was then on its way to Yonkers in the pocket of Charles Pike, who was hurrying to his home, without knowing that he had stolen property.

An argument was entered into between Mr. Rogers and his captive that led to a disclosure of everything that was in the supposed thief's pockets, but the watch was not found. Mr. Rogers had the twisted ring on the end of his silken watchguard to offer in evidence that a robbery had been committed, and his fellow-passengers assured him that he had the man who had committed it in his custody. Mr. Rogers was willing to be convinced that the man's accusers were mistaken, and as there was no immediate prospect of recovering the watch, he allowed his captive to prove that such was the fact.

It was fortunate for the supposed thief that he bore all the insignia of comfort and respectability, or it might have gone hard with him, but, as it was, he experienced no difficulty in getting the benign Mr. Rogers to accompany him to his father's home, there to learn of his antecedents and the impossibility of his wanting to tell time by Mr. Rogers's watch. Mr. Rogers lost his watch, but gained the acquaintance of a most estimable family that was willing to testify to the honesty of one of its members. This was as it should be.

Meanwhile the train sped on, and Charles Pike reached Yonkers just in time to seat himself at his dinner table opposite to Mrs. Pike. After asking a blessing, he thrust his hand into the pocket of his sackcoat, withdrew it as though he had touched a viper, put it back again, and, with mingled surprise and fear depicted on his face, exclaimed to his alarmed spouse: "Great heavens, what a narrow escape I have had!"

"Why, Charles, what is the matter with you?" asked his terrified wife, as he rushed from the table, caught up his hat, and disappeared from the house without waiting to reply.

In much distress the wife waited with appetite destroyed until Mr. Pike, happy in the consciousness that he had done an honest act, returned and explained it all.

When he discovered the watch in his pocket he recalled the incident at the elevated station at Cortlandt Street, and his exclamation was due to the picture that was presented to his mind of the difficulty that he would have had to prove his innocence had he been seized and searched in connection with the theft. He saw himself in the hands of the police, his innocence denied, the watch discovered, no opportunity to explain, and then the closing of the prison doors upon him and his reputation.

With this before him, he rushed pell mell to the Yonkers Police Headquarters and placed in the custody of Sergt. Woodruff the watch that the thief had adroitly slipped into his pocket to escape detection if caught. Thus was right done so far as he could do it, and thus was he placed so that the law of circumstantial evidence had no terrors for him.

He related the whole story to Mrs. Pike and the evening passed happily, with occasional allusions to the narrow escape.

And now the ends of the story begin to connect. After Mr. Rogers had satisfied himself that the suspect was not the thief, he did a most sensible thing, and advertised his loss in The New-York Times, adding that a reward would be paid for the return of the watch, and everything would be "all square."

At the time that his advertisement was being printed on one page of the paper, the story of Mr. Pike's surprise at finding the watch, and what he had done with it, was being printed on another.

Mr. Rogers, who always reads The Times, saw his advertisement when he first opened his paper, and then shortly afterward started for his family, when he read of Mr. Pike and his discovery, almost as much as Mr. Pike startled Mrs. Pike when he found the watch.

He hurriedly started for his office, in Malden Lane, beamed when he met his brother, to whom he told the entire story and, after executing a power of attorney, by which the watch could be obtained by his brother, pushed his son into a cab and drove to the steamship New-York just in time to start on her for Europe.

His brother went to Yonkers, called on Sergt. Woodruff, identified the watch, and arranged to have it returned to this city, so that he could obtain possession of it.

The watch will be sent to Acting Captain O'Brien, at Police Headquarters, this morning, after which Mr. Rogers will come into possession of it, and, as everything is to be "all square," Mr. Pike will receive a reward, with which he will buy a trinket for Mrs. Pike as a memento of his strange experience.

DURRANT GREATLY IN EVIDENCE

Plenty of Money on Hand for the Expenses of His Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The interest aroused in Durrant by his reappearance in public has not abated, notwithstanding that his case went over yesterday for the day. There have been a great many applicants at the jail to see him, none of whom were gratified with even a glimpse. There is considerable money being spent on his defense, though his father was not supposed to have much means. A rumor has been started that Mrs. Durrant is the daughter of a well-known Placer County mining man, and that he is supplying money for the trial.

Detective Lees has had the writing on the newspaper which was sent to Mrs. Nobles and wrapped around the jewelry which Blanche Lamont wore submitted to a number of the best experts in San Francisco. Series of photographs have been taken and preparations made for a scientific exhibit in the trial. Capt. Lees has in his possession an elaborate expert report upon this branch of the case, but whether it is favorable or unfavorable to the prosecution's theory he refuses to say.

City Hall Fired by Lightning.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A slight fire back of the operating room of the Electrical Bureau, in the City Hall, caused great excitement among the employes on duty there about 10 o'clock Sunday evening, and filled the rooms with a dense smoke. The smoke was discovered in the telephone exchange, but Lieut. Keyser soon found the flames in a closet where the telephone cables come through to the exchange. A few buckets of water put out the blaze, just before a squad of firemen from Engine Company No. 20 arrived with a fire extinguisher. The flames were caused by the play of the lightning on the wires, the flashes that flew from the switchboard in the exchange being vivid and appalling.

KNOWS PLATT'S WISHES

Chairman Hackett Starts Home After Long Talks with His Leader.

CONTROLLER ROBERTS'S INTENTIONS

Whether He Will Be a Candidate for Another Term in Doubt—Mr. Lauterbach Coming to Look After Local Conventions.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee went home last night. During the two days he was in the city he had a number of long talks with ex-Senator Platt and ascertained what the "boss" would like to have the State Committee do at its meeting next week. He also ascertained that possibly some slight concessions may be made to the anti-Platt men, in order to prevent general trouble, which is feared, if the old ticket is not nominated.

Platt men pretend to laugh at the idea that Controller Roberts of Buffalo does not want another term. They affect an utter indifference as to Mr. Roberts's plan and are saying that he may do as he pleases. They believe that he will be the candidate.

Mr. Roberts was in the city yesterday and there was a story that while here he would decide to be the candidate, provided one or two little matters can be arranged to his satisfaction. As his friends look at the situation, they think that the State Controller has the key to it. They magnify the importance of his becoming the candidate for Controller as much as the straight out-and-out Platt men minimize it. They believe that if he keeps out of the field there will be no end of trouble, for Mr. Platt is making up a ticket.

Mr. Roberts was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination last year up to a short time before the convention met. Then he got out of the race in time to prevent making any trouble or suffering defeat in the convention hall. It is said to be a part of his political programme to try for the office of Chief Executive again, and he wants an understanding on this matter right now, when he is in a position to do a favor to the regular organization.

Another matter which he would like to have attended to is the nomination of Senators from Buffalo. Under the new apportionment, Erie County will have three, instead of two. Mr. Roberts would like to have something to say in the selection of the Republican candidates. He thinks that Senators Lamy and Persons are very likely to be returned.

The Controller said yesterday that he had not fully determined whether he would be a candidate again, but he would settle the question in the near future.

Chairman Hackett had many things to say during his visit of the probable defeat of Senator Coggeshall of Oneida County. The first skirmish firing in the contest there went against Mr. Coggeshall when the members of the County Committee from the country towns arrayed themselves against him. This, Chairman Hackett said, was more serious for Mr. Coggeshall than appeared from the dispatches, because, under the system of organization in Oneida, each member of the County Committee from the country towns stands for three delegates to the County Convention. The evident strength against Senator Coggesnall was, accordingly, considerable.

Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee, who has been at Newport since last week, is expected to be in this city to-day. Now that the State Committee has been called together and the date of the State Convention has been practically settled, it is necessary for Mr. Lauterbach to give some attention to the local conventions which will elect State delegates. A county convention must be called to fix the district conventions. This call will probably be issued next week.

There is also some careful work to be done by Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Platt's other lieutenants in selecting State Senatorial candidates in this city. The Republicans think they can carry one or two of them in that section commonly known as the "brownstone district." Mr. Platt wants to keep his grip on the State Senate, and hence, the candidates to be selected in this city will be Platt Republicans rather than Brookfield Republicans, if Mr. Platt can control the nominations. The factional quarrel, which is both local and State, inasmuch as the trouble between Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Platt began when Mr. Brookfield was Chairman of the State Committee, and is as bitter along State lines as locally, is likely to be increased rather than diminished in the Senatorial districts. Very little has been said as to possible candidates. Some work has been done, however, and Platt men have been making as close estimates as they can as to the strength of the factions in the various districts. Republicans claim they have a chance of carrying the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts. It is in this portion of the city that the Brookfield Republicans have their stronghold, so that, even if they should prove to be Republican State districts, they might send Senators to Albany who are anti-Platt men.

GEN. McCOOK FOR CHAMBERLAIN

More Talk Now that He Is to Succeed Joseph J. O'Donohue—Brookfield Men May Lose a Fighter.

With more definiteness than on any previous occasion, it was said yesterday that Gen. Anson G. McCook is to become City Chamberlain to succeed Joseph J. O'Donohue.

There have been rumors of this sort at not infrequent intervals ever since the beginning of the present city administration. The story yesterday was that the change would take place Aug. 1.

Gen. McCook has been spoken of for this office because of his close relations to Mayor Strong. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy. He personally managed Mayor Strong's campaign. He was one of the leaders in the County Republican fight against Mr. Platt's candidate, Mr. Lauterbach. He has been one of the Mayor's confidential advisers. At one time it was said the principal reason why he did not want a local office was that he preferred to go back to Washington as Secretary of the Senate.

As a rival to Gen. McCook for the position of City Chamberlain, Mr. Hasbrouck Rhoades has figured in the public gossip.

If Gen. McCook becomes City Chamberlain, it will necessitate his resignation from the Republican Committee. That would leave a hole of large dimensions in the Brookfield element in that body, for Gen. McCook has been the most active fighter in some particulars whom the Anti-Platt men have had.

SENATOR BRADLEY WILL NOT APPEAR

He Declines to Obey a Subpoena of the Assembly Cities Committee.

ALBANY, July 24.—Senator Daniel Bradley will not appear before the Assembly Cities Committee, which is investigating into the management of the Brooklyn Bridge, to-morrow. Sergeant at Arms Benson returned from Schroon Lake this afternoon. He found Senator Bradley on the veranda of a hotel yesterday afternoon, complacently puffing away at a pipe. A subpoena to attend to-morrow's meeting of the committee was then served on Mr. Bradley, and he emphatically declared that he would not obey it, because he was ill.

He said further that he intended to remain in the woods for at least a month yet. The committee will probably secure an order from some Supreme Court Judge to compel the attendance of Mr. Bradley.

There's still plenty of chance to find ten dollars extra in those $12 marked-down suits at Prince street. That is our best news.

36 to 50 inches chest.

To know a good store is worth a dozen bargains. Every one of our stores is a bright honest clothes-, hats-, shoes-, furnishing-store.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

ROW IN THEIR REGIMENT

Col. Camp of the Twenty-second Hasty in Making a Contract.

THIS IS WHAT THE OFFICERS SAID

It Was for New Coats and Trousers to Replace Those Damaged During the Strikes—Some Resignations May Follow.

Relations between Col. John T. Camp of the Twenty-second Regiment and the Board of Officers have been severely strained by the Colonel's action in awarding the contract for new uniforms without consulting the board.

The last Legislature appropriated money to replace the uniforms damaged at the Buffalo and Brooklyn strikes. The Colonel went ahead and gave the contract for 700 pairs of white trousers and 150 white coats, which, at $7 for the trousers and $20 for the coats, amounts to $7,900.

At the last meeting of the board, Col. Camp told his officers what he had done and raised a storm of indignant protests. Such a proceeding had been unheard of in military circles and the members of the board did not hesitate to censure the Colonel. Some very sharp language was used by the officers. Though the meeting took place several evenings ago, the facts came out only yesterday. The row is the most serious that has occurred in the regiment for years, and threatens to cause some resignations, and the officers have tried to suppress the details.

When Col. Camp had finished speaking at the meeting, Major Bartlett wanted to know why the uniforms had been ordered without consulting the board. He said that such action by the commandant might lead to serious trouble. The board was there, he said, for just such cases. If it was to be passed over like that, it might as well not exist. Then Lieut. Col. King took the floor. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which includes with him, Capts. Borland and Maidhoff.

"It is the business of the Executive Committee," he said, "to pass upon all such contracts, and to go over our heads is practically to usurp our authority; this is an unusually large contract, and it should have been considered carefully."

"The committee cannot sanction any such hasty expenditure of regimental money. We have been waiting a long time for the suits we lost at Buffalo, and we do not wish to see this haste. If the Colonel had brought this matter up, we might have promptly indorsed his action, but now we cannot but resent this ignoring of our rights."

Col. Camp explained that he wanted to get the uniforms before the regiment went to camp, which it does next week, and he did not think there was time to call the board together. He disclaimed any intention of usurping the powers of the Board or Executive Committee. This explanation did not satisfy the board.

Several members, including Capt. Walter B. Hotchkiss, spoke on the contract. Some thought that the price for the coats was too high, and declared that now that competition between supply houses is so keen, it put the board in a wrong light to award a contract in this way without giving a fair chance to all furnishers.

The board finally gave a sort of indorsement to the Colonel's action, but the feeling was so bitter that the Executive Committee threatened to resign.

After the meeting, a paper was signed by the officers calling on Col. Camp to rescind the order for coats. It was represented to him that something serious might occur if he refused. He yielded and called back the coat contract.

Col. Camp was seen yesterday, but he declined to talk on the matter. Lieut. Col. King was interviewed, and said that there had been some dissatisfaction over the contract, and the officers had spoken more or less freely about it in the board.

Capt. Hotchkiss regretted that the difference between the Colonel and the board had become public. He would not say how far he had criticised the Colonel. Other members of the regiment said that this was only an expression of a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the Colonel's administration.

Louis Sowak Confessed to Burglaries.

The activity of the police caused by the many burglaries committed recently in the Twenty-fifth Police Precinct has resulted in the arrest of one man and the discovery that a stable at 440 East Seventy-sixth Street has been used as a place in which to store plunder.

Policeman Muschaffer concealed himself in the place Tuesday night, and had not been there long before Louis Sowak of 335 East Ninety-seventh Street entered the place with a bundle. After secreting his bundle, Sowak left the place. The policeman followed and arrested him on a Third Avenue car. Tickets from fifteen pawnshops were found on him.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Sowak pleaded guilty to robbing two barber shops. He was remanded in order to give the police time to procure more evidence.

A Bicycle Accident Stops a Trial.

The hearing of the suit of Kate Davis, formerly of the "Miss Helyett" Company, against Charles Frohman, for salary to the amount of $5,800, was adjourned by Receiver Ernest Hall yesterday, until Sept. 5.

W. M. Rosecaun, Miss Davis's counsel, asked for the postponement because his arm was badly lacerated in a bicycle accident. He ran into a barbed wire fence at Coney Island.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Literarian's Desk.

Sit down before this one—mahogany (with the largest and best desk colony in America about you.)

Notice the roominess of top; more than one day's "copy" may be scattered over it without crowding. See what convenience is in that crescent-shaped row of pigeon-holes, drawers, and lockers facing you—each letter and paper receptacle in easy reach. Look at the magazine drawers below. Admire the old-fashioned simplicity of outline; revel in the exquisite finish; then—eye the price-tag.

No wonder you choose to

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION

Colored Voters' Plan to Determine the Number of Delegates Who Shall Attend the Saratoga Meeting.

The committee appointed at the meeting of colored voters last Sunday evening met last night in the rooms of the Murray Hill Republican Club, 104 West Thirty-ninth Street, to further arrangements for the primaries, at which delegates from New-York County to the State colored convention, to be held at Saratoga, Aug. 16 and 17, are to be elected.

It was decided to send a map giving the new apportionment to the colored leaders of the various Assembly districts, so that an estimate could be made of the number of colored voters in each district. As soon as this is done, the districts will be informed what number of delegates they are entitled to send to the convention. It is expected to have this work finished in a few days. The primaries will be held July 31.

New-York County will send four delegates at large to the convention. Besides these, each Assembly district will be entitled to one delegate for every hundred or part of a hundred colored voters in the district.

The members of the committee are P. F. Simms, Chairman, of the Thirteenth Assembly District; Caleb A. Simms, Twenty-fifth Assembly District; Pierce Barquet, Ninth Assembly District; Edward S. Flow, Twenty-fifth Assembly District; Oscar Payne, Twenty-fourth Assembly District; Charles H. Toots, Third Assembly District; Christopher Stewart, Eleventh Assembly District; George E. Hitchings, Eleventh Assembly District, and James C. Johnson of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Pierre Barquet, who has for a long time been considered an earnest Republican worker among the colored voters, said last evening:

"Every thing points to a very important convention at Saratoga. A conservative estimate places the number of delegates that will be present at 250. Every one who comes to that meeting will come with the earnest purpose of building up a strong Republican organization that will look out for our rights."

The interview with Jacob Simms published in The New-York Times Tuesday, in which Mr. Simms takes Charles W. Anderson to task, caused considerable comment. Mr. Simms's brother, Caleb A. Simms, gave out a written statement yesterday in answer to his brother's remarks. He said last evening:

"Mr. Anderson's remarks were misunderstood. Mr. Anderson merely took the position that the colored voters were being hoodwinked and robbed. My brother knew better than to speak as he did. He is reported as saying that Mr. Anderson was made gauger in the Internal Revenue Department through his influence. I do not think this is so. He was appointed by Gen. Kerwin on the recommendation of Dr. W. B. Derrick and the late Edward Barquet.

"In Mr. Anderson's speech there was nothing suggesting a bolt from the Republican Party. Neither I nor my friends would remain in a hall where such a speech was made. I believe in fighting for our rights in convention, and afterward standing by the party. Hitherto, when we have gone to Republican leaders and asked for appointments, we have often been put off with the excuse that we did not represent any organization. We are in favor of having that sort of thing possible any longer. We are a powerful help to our party, and we mean to have our services recognized."

Pierre Barquet said, after the meeting, that the interview in The New-York Times had been read to the committee, and it was the general sentiment among the members that Jacob Simms was in error so far as his remarks applied to Mr. Anderson.

REV. FATHER M'GILL DIES SUDDENLY

He Had Been Paying a Visit to a Mission in This City.

The Rev. William McGill, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church at Rosedale, N. Y., was found dead in bed yesterday morning at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones Street and Lafayette Place. He had been visiting there since last Sunday and was apparently in perfect health Tuesday night when he retired.

Father McGill was about 35 years old. He studied for the priesthood in the theological seminary at Troy, and was ordained twelve years ago. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. Raymond's Church in Westchester. From there he was sent to be assistant rector of the Church of St. Charles of Borromeo in One Hundred and Forty-third Street. He was finally made pastor of a church at Whitepost, N. Y., and remained there until sent to Rosedale.

Dr. Coffey, the mission physician, expressed the opinion that death had resulted from apoplexy. Father McGill's home was originally in Rondout, where his widowed mother and several brothers and sisters still live.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 24—S P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, southerly winds, becoming variable. MASSACHUSETTS, rain in southeast, fair in northwest portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, rain, southerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain in southern, fair in northern, portion, variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain in southeast, fair in northwest portion, variable winds. NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, rain, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, occasional rains, slight changes in temperature, variable winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, showers, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except showers in northern and eastern portions, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light southerly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, except showers in extreme northern portions, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in northern portion, variable winds, becoming westerly. LOUISIANA, fair Thursday, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in central and southern portions, west to north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, variable winds, becoming westerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, clearing in western portions, variable winds, becoming westerly. WEST VIRGINIA, showers in southeast, clearing in northwest, portion, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, warmer, westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, west to south winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair and warmer Thursday, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, cooler in western portion, westerly winds.

There has been a general fall in pressure in all sections of the country except the Southwest. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio, and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and has risen in the central and northern Rocky Mountain districts. Rain has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and the Mississippi Valley. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Brinkley, Ark., 1.80; Russellville, Ark., 2.20. Rain is indicated Thursday for Southern New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and clearing weather for the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair weather in other districts. Higher temperature is indicated in the lake regions and Northwest, and no marked change in other districts.

SMALL-WARES.

Long ago men's clothes were gay in cut and color.

Now, gayety is only in furnishings; therefore, kind reader, if you would be gay, ours is the biggest selection of small-wares in town.

Here follows random instances of much for little money—less than ever before.

Underwear, summer ties, bathing suits, belts, fancy hose, bicycle suits, russet shoes, straw hats.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street, Broadway below Chambers Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-23 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

One of the largest and most important sales of man tfacturers' stocks that have ever been held in New-York is now going on at Bloomingdale Brothers' great store, at Third Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to Sixtieth Street. Everything that a housewife may need can be purchased at from one-third to one-half of its actual value. Blankets, sheetings, napkins, towels, &c., are offered way below any prices at which they have formerly been sold. Goods of the finest quality for wearing apparel have been placed at prices that seem impossible.

—Phillips's Elite Directory for 1895-6 has been issued and is now on sale by W. Phillips & Co., at 81 Nassau Street. It has been published in a handsome 12mo volume, with a serviceable binding. It contains the names of private families, arranged by house numbers, throughout sections of the city, and is a convenient visiting and shopping guide for New-York and suburban towns. The price is $6.

—There is a five-year-old lost boy at Police Headquarters who says his name is Sussman, and that he belongs at 16 Elm or Allen Street, but he is not known at either address.

—The body of Joseph M. Clark, nine years old, was found in Harlem River yesterday forenoon. He was sent on an errand by his mother last Monday and had not been seen since.

—There will be music at East River Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Boswald's Military Band.

Br

Thursday
July 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CONTRACT FOR M'DONALD

Award in Jerome Park Reservoir Work by Aqueduct Board.

IT MAY NOT BE FINAL, HOWEVER

Lawyers for O'Brien Enter a Protest and the Commissioners Agree to Consult the Corporation Counsel on the Issue.

To John B. McDonald, who bid $5,472,080 against John O'Brien, who bid $5,297,370, to construct the Jerome Park Reservoir, was awarded the contract yesterday by the Aqueduct Commission.

After the award was voted, ex-Judge Edward Browne and E. T. Lovatt of Lovatt, Kirk & Schwarz, on behalf of O'Brien, protested against the award of the contract to the second bidder, and claimed that it should be awarded to their client, as the lowest bidder, there being no cogent reason given for the discrimination against him, while in respect of reputation, deposit of money with the Controller, and sureties both first and second bidders were on an equality.

The commission, while neither withdrawing the award nor considering its action, but as an act more of courtesy than an admission of concession, agreed to suspend absolute ratification until 4 P. M. to-morrow, when counsel for Mr. O'Brien will have submitted briefs of their arguments.

The legal questions involved will be submitted to Corporation Counsel Scott, who will decide whether the commission has discretion and can, where there is equality between the lowest and the second bidder, award the contract to other than the lowest bidder. Monday next at 2 P. M. the commission will meet and take final action.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met in executive session in the Stewart Building before their public session. There were present Gen. James C. Duane, the President; George Walton Greene, John J. Tucker, and Henry W. Cannon, and, ex officio, William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works, and Ashbel P. Fitch, the Controller. On the question of acceptance of bids there was a majority vote against that of John O'Brien, and it was understood that Messrs. Duane, Tucker, Cannon, and Greene were opposed to him.

It was also stated that Mr. Cannon was in favor of accepting the bid of Andrew Onderdonk at $5,492,620, so that he voted against the acceptance of the McDonald bid, for which all the other Commissioners voted.

The open session began at 3 o'clock, when Secretary Allen formally announced the opening of eighteen bids two weeks ago, and the depositing with the Controller of certified checks amounting to $576,000, which accompanied them. Then Mr. Allen read the following:

To the Aqueduct Commissioners:

Gentlemen: The Construction, or Executive, Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contract for building the Jerome Park Reservoir, near King's Bridge, in the City of New-York, be and the same is hereby awarded to John B. McDonald for $5,472,080, it being less than the estimate of the Chief Engineer. Respectfully, JAMES C. DUANE,
Chairman Construction Committee.

The audience, composed of contractors and Italian labor hirers, evinced lively interest in the decision, and when it had been read many rushed out to make the announcement that McDonald had won the prize.

The resolution was voted on and Mr. Cannon alone was recorded in the negative, and ex-Judge Browne rose.

"I appear," he said, "as the attorney of Mr. O'Brien, the lowest bidder, and ask that my appearance be noted and that the board reconsider their resolution, and that the contract be awarded to my client.

"While, possibly, under the law, the Commissioners have discretional power, such power should be exercised in justice to all concerned. My client's status was unassailable in regard to ability, the deposit of checks, and the presentation of securities. All this was in accordance with law. I ask the commission if the Mayor, who is absent, was notified to attend this meeting, and if any word that he would attend was received."

"A notice," answered Gen. Duane, "was sent to Mayor Strong."

"I submit to you, gentlemen," continued Mr. Browne, "that, no matter what the language of the statute may be, it was the imperative duty of the board to award the contract to the lowest bidder. I also ask if any good reason has been assigned why Mr. O'Brien should not have the contract awarded to him."

"We are not," said Gen. Duane, "called upon to give any reason for our action in the award."

"I will say," said Commissioner Greene, "in answer to Judge Browne, that we followed the statute, exercising discretion in the best interests of the city, and after very careful consideration of all interests, resolved that for the best interests of the city we would make this award. Further than this, the commission do not feel disposed to discuss the question."

"I take issue," persisted Mr. Browne, "and urge again that Mr. O'Brien be heard, and that he know of any legal impediment or personal interest against his being awarded the contract, so that such objection may be overcome and that the city have the benefit of a contract $170,000 less than that of the second bidder, and that my client have the profit due to him. Dame Rumor may have had an influence in the award, and Mr. O'Brien would be glad of an opportunity of meeting any statement to his detriment.

"A word further. It is on record in this office under the approbation of some of the sitting Commissioners that work done by my client was faithfully executed. No pretension has been made that he did work improperly. He has executed $500,000,000 worth of contracts. I ask for reasons for the failure of my client to secure the award in order that we may meet and overcome them."

Mr. Lovatt, supporting Judge Browne's plea, suggested that time be given to their client to present argument in favor of the reconsidering of the resolution of award and the awarding of the contract to the lowest bidder. With such delay convincing arguments might be presented to show that the authorities require that the contract should be given to the lowest bidder.

"Because," continued Mr. Lovatt, "you considered that the best interests of the city were concerned you gave the contract to the second bidder, but where two men of equal integrity and ability are concerned and their checks and sureties meet legal requirements you should give the contract to the lowest bidder.

"We expect fair play from you, gentlemen. We can make a fair profit on our bid and can do the city good work. We claim an opportunity to be heard in our plea for the award of the contract.

"If John O'Brien has done anything that should deprive him of this contract, it is right that he as a man and a citizen, and the public, should know it, and wrong that he should be rejected on outlying arbitrary statement.

"There have been rumors that some one in the board would not let him have the contract because of something wrong in regard to some work that he did at one time. I can only call attention to certificates of fidelity and excellence in regard to his work filed with this board on former contracts, and I am here to challenge any assertion to the contrary. He stands here now on his legal rights."

After a long consultation between the members of the commission, Mr. Greene said:

"Mr. President, I take it to be a consensus of opinion in this board that most careful consideration be given to the statements of Judge Browne, and therefore move that such statements be put in writing and sent to the President of the commission for careful consideration, and that the questions of law be sent to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion."

Gen. Duane denied Mr. Lovatt's request that the resolution of award be reconsidered prior to the submitting of briefs by counsel. Mr. Lovatt then asked that his client be put in the position of having anticipated the award and been given an opportunity to protest.

"In the Commissioners' opinion," said Mr. Greene, after consulting his colleagues, "it would be unwise to take the course suggested. The present status, however, will not be a bar to reconsideration or to other action."

On the question of how much delay should be allowed Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Fitch said it should be as short as possible, as the money deposited by the other sixteen bidders was tied up in the Controller's office.

Ex-Judge Browne wanted it on record that the suggestions presented on behalf of Mr. O'Brien had been received and so considered as to operate as a delay to the ratification of the McDonald award.

"We will delay," answered Mr. Greene, "positive action in regard to the resolution until you shall have submitted statements and the legal questions shall have been submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and the limit of time for this will be until Friday night."

"It would facilitate us greatly," persevered Mr. Browne, "if we knew the reason why the contract was not awarded to Mr. O'Brien. We have no reason yet."

"The Commissioners feel," responded Mr. Greene, decisively, "as having gone up to the limits of propriety in acquiescing in your request, and that you should be satisfied with their action."

There was a further question on the limit of delay, Mr. Fitch again declaring that the deposits in his control should be returned. Gen. Duane remarked that the Corporation Counsel could not be depended upon for Saturday, and Mr. Lovatt suggested that he too "lose his picnic." On Mr. Lovatt's suggestion Mr. Fitch agreed to ask Mr. Scott if he could return the deposits of sixteen bidders.

The final agreement was that briefs in plea for Mr. O'Brien be handed in before 4 P. M. to-morrow, and that no affirmative action be taken on the contract award in the meantime, and that the commission meet at 2 P. M. on Monday.

After adjournment the Commissioners declined to discuss the award or Mr. O'Brien's status in any way. Mr. Cannon remarked that so far as he understood it, he "didn't have to" explain his negative vote.

"I can only say this," said Mr. Greene, "in all that has been done the Commissioners, individually and collectively, had but a single eye to public interest. Talk about a 'job' is idle."

"All things being equal, each man on the same footing of integrity and financial ability," remarked the Controller, "my own opinion is that the lowest bidder should have the contract. But that is a question for Mr. Scott to decide."

"I know," said Mr. O'Brien, "of no reason to deprive me of the contract. No act of mine as a contractor can stand in in the way. The only explanation I can give is that the award was a job of some sort, and here I am in the dark.

"I have been told for the past three weeks that there was a job on foot, and I was unable to get near the commission for a hearing, although I sent in my card. What I shall do will depend on my lawyers. I cannot, for the life of me, see how that award could be fairly made. But I don't intend to let it go at that. I'm going to fight it.

"'Dumping in Van Courtlandt Park a 'tip.' Nonsesne. I know the whole Croton district like a book, and also know where all a contractor's advantages are. So does McDonald. If he should get the contract he'd dump in the park for the benefit of the city, and his own advantage. Besides, there were the maps. What were they for? Do you suppose any contractor going over the ground with the specifications would not at once have seen this opportunity of getting rid of material?

"Let me call attention to certificates of work properly done and filed with the Aqueduct Commission in 1892. The signers are J. C. Duane, Walter Howe, John J. Tucker, and Francis M. Scott. Messrs. Duane and Tucker are yet Commissioners, and Mr. Scott is the legal adviser of the city."

The Jerome Park Commission of Appraisal met yesterday at 66 Broadway, and Messrs. Franklin Edson, John De W. Warner, and James C. Bergen were present, and in half an hour considered the business before them, which was principally the filing of four small claims. Valuations will not be considered until after vacation time.

TWO MUTES WEDDED IN NEWBURG

The Marriage Ceremony Performed in Sign Language by the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet of This City.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 24.—Miss Mary Goodrich Newall of this city and William James Nelson of Poughkeepsie were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church here at noon to-day by the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's Church, New-York City, assisted by the Rev. Rufus Emory, rector of St. Paul's. The bridal couple are mutes, so the service was conducted by Dr. Gallaudet in the sign language. Charles McMann of New-York City and E. B. Nelson of Rome, N. Y., a brother of the groom, were the ushers. There were no bridesmaids.

E. B. Nelson is President of the Central New-York Institute for Deaf Mutes, at Rome, N. Y. The ceremony was witnessed by seventy-five friends of the parties from Peekskill, Kingston, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and New-York City. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have gone to New-York, and will sail on the steamer Anchoria Saturday for an extended European tour.

THE TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS

They Are to Have Machinery Weighing Eleven Hundred Tons.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—After two long sessions to-day, the Naval Board on Construction decided the last disputed point connected with the plans for the two new battleships authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill for the current year. This related to the weight of the machinery, Chief Constructor Hichborn contending that not more than 1,000 tons weight should be allowed, while Engineer in Chief Melville held that he needed an allowance of 1,200 tons for the machinery in order to give the ships 11,000 horse power and their required speed of 16 knots per hour. The result of the discussion was practically a compromise, 1,100 tons being allowed for the weight and 10,500 horse power insured.

It was urged in behalf of the maximum weight proposed that it would be unfair to Secretary Herbert to reduce the power of the machinery, and thus place him in jeopardy of not securing as good results in speed and durability as those allowed by some of his predecessors, who had held the view that it was better to have heavy machinery and a surplus of horse power, rather than narrow both down to the finest estimate of the requirements. Secretary Herbert will have to pass upon the recommendation of the board. He has already approved the view of a majority of its members that the new gunboats should have the innovation of double-decked or two-story turrets, armed by thirteen-inch and eight-inch guns.

The report to the Secretary recommending the conclusions reached by the board to-day will also contain a recommendation that the armored belt around each ship shall not extend more than 5 feet 6 inches below the water line when the ship has 25 feet draught.

INSISTS THAT HE IS DEAD

A Saloon Keeper Imagines His Body Is Beneath the Water.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24.—Joseph Lang, a Goodman Street saloon keeper, went to a hotel on Irondequoit Bay yesterday, and fell in the water while, it is said, under the influence of liquor. Upon being hauled out, Lang insisted that he was dead, and that his body was in the bay. He telephoned this fact to Coroner Kleindinest of this city, and asked that he come immediately. The Coroner was attending a funeral at the time, and he sent for Coroner Graham, but the latter could not be found, so he left the funeral, and, taking dragging irons and two stalwart men, drove with them to the bay.

When they arrived Lang was sitting on the porch at the hotel. The Coroner insisted that Lang should pay the expenses of the trip, but he refused, and still insisted that he was dead, and that his body was in the water. The Coroner has brought a civil suit against him in the Municipal Court for $16 damages.

Fined $10 for Kissing a Girl.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., July 24.—Patrick Foley, thirty-five years old, a New-York fireman, was fined $10 by Justice Lott this morning, for hugging and kissing fourteen-year-old Lula Frascher in public. Foley belongs to a truck company in William Street. Lula's parents also live in that street. The girl was visiting friends in this village and Foley came out to call upon her. Her parents caused his arrest on a charge of abduction, but as there was no evidence to support the complaint, the charge was changed.

"M'KINLEYISM" FAILS IN RICHMOND HILL

Protection Against Outside Merchants Is Not a Success.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., July 24.—McKinley protection on a small scale is causing considerable trouble in this village. The village has only been incorporated a short time, and recently an extensive set of ordinances was adopted. When the trustees were preparing these it was suggested that, in order to protect local trade, licenses should be required from all tradesmen outside the village who desired to sell to Richmond Hill people. This was done and the amounts of the license fees fixed at from $5 to $50.

The result has not been what was expected. Richmond Hill is a residence village, and there are but few stores. Most of the trading is done with Jamaica stores, and they have been delivering goods free. The passage of the ordinance in question caused indignation among the Jamaica tradesmen. They denounced the ordinance as "unfair. The license for the iceman, who now does the biggest business, is only $5, while the men who sell oil and fruit have to pay $20.

Some of the Jamaica dealers met and agreed among themselves to boycott Richmond Hill. They refuse to pay the license fee or to deliver the goods here free. Although this action is confined to only a few dealers it has already caused much annoyance. It is feared that the other Jamaica tradesmen will follow the example of the few, and then Richmond-Hillers will have to secure the necessities and comforts of life through some other source. There is a strong demand that the ordinance be repealed.

Identified by Miss Davis.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—Miss Davis, the young lady who was beaten terribly by a burglar who was robbing her brother's residence at Atlantic City two weeks ago, came to this city to-day and identified William Brennan, alias "Reddy" Larkins, who was arrested several days ago as her assailant. When taken into Brennan's cell, she at once exclaimed: "That's the man; I'm positive." She then sank to the floor in hysterics.

Mail Cars for Third Avenue.

The Post Office Department has closed a contract with the Third Avenue Cable Road Company for the transportation of mails over its route. Nine cars will be built, and during the day seven will be run at intervals of every half hour, with two cars held in reserve. The night cars will be operated at irregular intervals. The new service will begin about Oct. 1.

MEN FOLKS "KEEP HOUSE"

Manage Domestic Affairs While the Women Take a Vacation.

THEIR HOME LOOKS DIFFERENT NOW

With the Aid of Bakers They Have Enough to Eat, and on the Whole Their Experiment Seems Successful.

This is the season of closed houses, families at seashore and mountains, and husbands and fathers, brothers and sons, left in the cities alone.

The domestic man takes to the clubs; the lover of home comforts who isn't a clubman takes to the restaurants, and an army of homeless married men are melancholy or happy, as the case may be, in a freedom from all home cares.

The Blank family, or the part of it left behind in the Summer exodus from Brooklyn, may be an example or a warning.

The Blank family is in a state of evolution. It might be called the evolution of the new man. The new woman, as a pen subject, is becoming a trifle monotonous, and the present domestic rule by the men of the Blank family was begun at their own suggestion.

The feminine portion of the family has flitted away, with the generous consent of the men of the household, who refused to allow any one to stay at home and look after their welfare.

These same men of the Blank family are eminently domestic by nature, in that they prefer their own comfortable rooms at night if they are in the city, and the home cuisine suits them very well at all times.

That any one can manage such a cuisine is a belief held by the elder Blank with great tenacity.

"It is no trick at all to keep house," he averred, and when arrangements were made for the departure of the legitimate housekeepers of the family, Blank senior invited Blank junior to enter into a housekeeping compact with him.

Blank junior, who is an athletic young man, with an appetite always ready for action at the first call, accepted at once. Young Blank, truth to tell, is quite a housekeeper after a fashion of his own, greatly appreciated by his masculine associates. As a cook he has merit, but the details of his methods of work, from his own account, would not be approved, even by a second-rate woman housekeeper.

Young Blank has roughed it in the West, where he was the sole proprietor for some time of an establishment on a lonely stage route. He shared his quarters with his horses, and an occasional visitor, who loudly praised his coffee, biscuits, and the gallons of stewed apricots in a rich, thick syrup, which he never failed to have on hand.

He is very proud of his accomplishments in this line, and Blank, Sr., who is on old soldier, has also talents which he does not hide under a bushel.

It was with these capabilities and a large amount of self-esteem that the two Blanks commenced business, after Mamma Blank and the Misses Blank departed—likewise the servants.

The Blank mansion has taken on a different aspect. It is delightfully light when its present managers are at home, and there is occasionally a fly to be found, attracted by a crumb or so left when Blank, Jr., has gone out for the evening, immediately after dinner, and Blank, Sr., has found it agreeable to read the papers and smoke before attending to household business, which can be left until morning as well as not, anyway.

This is the way things are at present. To see the partners preparing an elaborate menu is a fascinating sight.

Papa Blank wears an old Summer coat of some thin black material, tied by the sleeves around his ample waist, the back serving as an apron. Son Blank has a more professional appearance. He has resurrected from a bandbox a big piece of white muslin, which looks ridiculously insecure, tied on with a piece of fine pink twine. This is run two or three times through holes made in the cloth, and tied around the waist, where the muscular proportions of the wearer give it a puny and sad appearance.

Deserts are somewhat beyond the ability of the present chefs, but the bakers in the vicinity are reaping a rich harvest. There is cake on the table morning and night, with coffee. Even at noon cake and coffee form a part of the bill of fare if the senior blank happens to drop in at that time.

Steaks, chops, and eggs frequently form a part of the day's menu; the apricots have been cooked for the sake of Auld Lang Syne—also prunes—and there are always hot biscuits for breakfast.

The appearance of the interior of the house has changed materially. Every article of furniture seems to be placed at an angle, and the place might be taken for a newspaper office. The arrangement of the draperies at the windows where the partners enjoy their pipes and papers is original, to say the least. They are light Summer draperies, which Mamma Blank left in place to give a more homelike air to the bachelor quarters. In the centre the two inside curtains are crossed over a small stand between the windows. The outer curtains are caught back, one by being tucked into a shutter, and the other by pink twine—perhaps a piece of young Blank's apron strings.

Life is apparently going on with great peace and serenity. Whether there are troubles not apparent on the surface or a dissolution of partnership near at hand, time only will tell. Up to date the domestic craft of the male Blanks appears to be sailing upon untroubled waters.

NOT TOO MANY PASSENGERS ABOARD

Complaints About the Sunday Excursion Boats Not Sustained.

Complaints that some of the Sunday excursion boats were carrying more passengers than the law allowed, fell to the ground yesterday.

The complaint against the General Slocum had been based on a report of Inspector L. B. Gregory that the boat had carried to Rockaway Beach on July 14, 2,617 persons, or 117 more than are allowed. It appeared yesterday by the statement of Frank A. Barnaby, Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Line, which owns the boat, that the number of passengers had been carried on two trips.

Inspector Gregory said this was true, but he had supposed it was his duty to report totals. The Customs authorities, in view of this fact, could only offer excuses for having annoyed Mr. Barnaby under a misapprehension.

Superintendent Holten of the Barge Office, who had looked sharply after excursion boats last Sunday, on instructions from the Collector, reported yesterday that none had carried passengers in excess of its permits.

MANHATTAN BEACH CALLS IT A NUISANCE

The Barren Island Fertilizing Company Summoned to Court.

CONEY ISLAND, July 24.—The Barren Island Fertilizing Company, on complaint of Austin Corbin, proprietor of the Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels, was summoned to the police court to-day to explain why it was violating the law in maintaining a public nuisance on Barren Island. A stench from Barren Island has caused the guests at both hotels to complain for a week.

Mr. Corbin, who feared that business at Manhattan Beach would be ruined, sent three men to investigate. The detectives found that the law was being openly violated, and reported the case to Judge Nostrand, who issued the summons.

The fertilizing company was represented by counsel to-day, who asked for an adjournment. The hearing was set down for Aug. 9.

OCEAN PARTIES FOR CHILDREN

Work of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—An Appeal for Funds.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor realized in 1891 that, if it was to be faithful to its charter and "improve the condition of the poor," it must undertake some kind of fresh-air work for those who needed it but were unable to provide it for themselves.

There were then many excellent agencies at work in benefiting the poor, and it was impossible not to duplicate some forms of the work then being carried on. But when it is realized that the number of children five years old and under in the tenement house district of New-York city is 160,000, it will be seen that duplication in this kind of preventive work is effective.

The association also determined that some place accessible to the city must be secured for its beneficiaries. Accordingly it bought three houses at West Coney Island, with a frontage of 400 feet directly on the ocean. Bathhouses and a dining pavilion were built on the beach. These buildings constitute the fresh-air quarters of the society, and the number of lives that have been saved, especially among the children, has more than justified the whole expense.

The next problem was that of transportation, for both economy and benefit to the beneficiaries were to be considered. In order that the greatest amount of fresh air may be secured from the very start the parties go by the Iron Steamboat Company's all-water route to Coney Island Pier, where they are transferred by rail to the homes at the west end of the island.

By a rule of the association, all the beneficiaries must be visited by agents. In this way the unworthy are excluded. In the early part of the Summer season application blanks are scattered broadcast to institutions and individuals. When these blanks are returned to the society's office the children named in them are at once visited. In order that the greatest care may be given to the children the Department of Hygiene, under whose care is the fresh-air work, has decided that no more than 500 children shall be carried in any one ocean party. The ocean party days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Immediately on arrival at West Coney Island lunch is served to the children in the pavilion, and, after a proper interval, an opportunity is given for a bath in the ocean.

Each party contains a certain number of mothers and children who are to remain at the home for a longer stay than one day. In this way the association tries to differentiate its work from other agencies in providing for the convalescents, although there are always some not in this condition. For instance, a convalescing mother cannot stay at the home unless she can take her baby or young child with her. In such a case the child is taken for the sake of the mother.

The work of the society has been greatly strengthened by a kindergartner and a trained nurse. It was not enough to fill the home with children and then leave them to their own devices, but some kind of constant care was needed. This is secured by the kindergartner, not in conventional class room work, but by informal talks, the marine objects forming the material for her science lessons, while the use of her microscope on stormy days is a means of her reinforcing the lessons on pleasant days. One of the prettiest sights at the home is the vesper service on the plazza, at which the children sing songs under the charge of the kindergartner.

The trained nurse has an excellent opportunity to chat with the women about themselves and the care of their infants as they sit on the verandas. Picking up a small child, the tact of the nurse will make it serve as an object lesson for the care of infants; and then it is an easy matter to instruct the mothers as to the care of their own bodies. In the dining pavilion mothers often feed their babies coffee or tea. Then the nurse tells them what a mistake they are making, and why. At another time the nurse will have some cereal cooked, and have the women taste it, and learn how to make the dish themselves.

The staff in charge of the work consists of H. W. Watson, Superintendent; Mrs. K. Hartshorne, matron of the Seaside Homes; Mrs. S. Moore, in charge of the Children's Home; Miss Olga Meyrowitz, kindergartner, and Miss N. B. Howell, trained nurse.

Four thousand beneficiaries had the advantages of the association's work this year. In order to keep the work at the same point of efficiency and continue it until the end of the season, more money is needed. The sum of $200 will defray all the expenses of one ocean party; $50 will name a room at the Children's Home, $25 will name a bed, and $10 will maintain one child for four weeks.

Checks should be made payable to the order of Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, and may be sent to him or to the General Agent, William H. Tolman, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

VALUABLE HORSES FOR W. E. D. STOKES

Came as a Gift to Him from the Uncle of Russia's Czar.

W. E. D. Stokes called at the Custom House yesterday to ask permission for the removal from the ship Willehad, at Hoboken, of two Russian stallions. The horses had no invoice value, having been sent as a gift to Mr. Stokes by the Grand Duke Dimitri, uncle of the Czar.

The present was intended as a return for commissions executed in this country by Mr. Stokes and his father for the donor. Collector Kilbreth granted the desired permission, instructing Mr. Stokes how to proceed to secure the animals.

Mr. Stokes had with him when he called a pedigree of the horses. The Collector could not understand it, as it was written in Russian, but it was highly decorated and made a roll of manuscript long enough to reach nearly across the office.

Mr. Stokes said that it set forth that one of the animals was a brother of the winner of the Moscow Derby, and the other was related to a winner of the Grand Prix at Paris. Since it was not possible to state values, Mr. Stokes said that each animal might safely be put down at $500. A groom from the imperial stables at St. Petersburg accompanied the horses across the ocean. They were housed at the Hexamer stables, Hoboken, after leaving the ship. Mr. Stokes will use them for stud purposes.

NEW HOME FOR LAWYERS

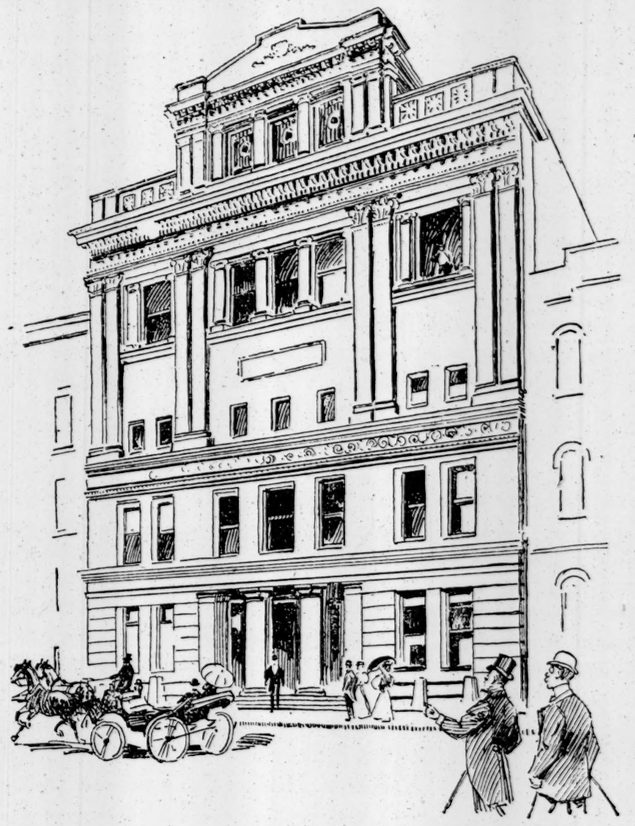
Bar Association Building Will Be Ready Early Next Year.

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS DETAILS

Place for Thought and Study with Some of the Belongings of a Club —Handsome Library and Other Appointments.

The new home of the Bar Association, in West Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1896. The Bar Association, when it decided to build for itself an abode, determined to erect a building that should both serve the requirements of the association, and confer an important benefit by its beauty on the city.

The design for the building was made by Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of 160 Fifth Avenue. The structure extends from Forty-fourth Street to Forty-third Street. The cut shows the Forty-fourth Street façade. The lot on which the building will stand has 85½ feet front on Forty-fourth Street and 52½ feet front on Forty-third Street.



The New Bar Association Building.

The main entrance to the building will be from Forty-fourth Street. The lot is 200 feet deep.

The exterior of the building will be of light Indiana limestone, excepting the Doric entrance, which will be of Tuckahoe marble.

The problem before Mr. Eidlitz was not to design a clubhouse, but to construct for the members of the Bar Association an appropriate place for thought and study, having as adjuncts the luxurious conveniences of a modern club. For a building of this kind, plenty of light and air are indispensable, and to meet these needs a central court has been provided.

The main objects in the design are a great law library, occupying the entire top story of the Forty-fourth Street wing; a meeting hall, and reception room, reading rooms, and library for general reference; and newspapers and periodical reading rooms.

The different departments are arranged in the design in accordance with their importance. The great library is made the most important feature of all.

The tasteful Doric entrance on Forty-fourth Street leads to a splendid hall thirty feet wide, that runs to the centre of the building, where a double staircase leads to the meeting hall floor.

Mr. Eidlitz has given great attention to the construction of the hall and stairway. The hall will be finished in Pavonazzo and Numidian marbles, arranged in classic design. The floor will be mosaic. From the central stairway the hall will continue through the building to the Forty-third Street entrance. The first floor of the Forty-fourth Street wing will contain the ample office, coat room, and general reading rooms. In the Forty-third Street wing will be reference rooms and committee rooms for the use of the members of the association.

The double staircase will be remarkable for the simplicity and beauty of its design. Each flight will be broken by two platforms. The rails are to be of Numidian marble, filled in with panels of bronze or ornamental work. The steps will be of Italian white marble. The pilasters and columns will be of Pavonazzo marble. On this highly ornate stairway abundant light will fall from the court on each side. The staircase will be one of the most striking characteristics of the entire structure.

From the second landing on the stairway access will be had on the north to the central reception room, 30 by 72 feet, and on the south to the hall, that will be capable of seating 600 persons. Reception room and hall will be handsomely finished. There will be a domed lantern at the top of the hall. Daylight will come from the street and courts.

As the Forty-third Street wing of the building will not extend above the hall, the permanency of south light and air is insured to the library and reading rooms, that extend above it and front on Forty-fourth Street. The low story immediately under the library is the one devoted to the "stack" rooms.

The main room of all, the law library, will be about 72 feet by 81 feet, in sections, divided into three parts. The central part, about 30 feet in width, will extend above the roof of the side wings. The two rows of windows will afford abundant light. This room will be arranged in alcoves for books of general reference. There will be tables for study, and all other accessories. It is the architect's purpose to make this library the most complete and convenient in the United States. The floors will be in hard woods, and the ceilings will be ornamented in keeping with the general character of the room. The alcoves will be finished in mahogany or oak.

The building will also contain on the second floor sumptuous supper rooms and smoking rooms. The basement will contain electric light and power plant, and heating apparatus of most approved pattern.

The Bar Association Building will be in the immediate vicinity of other handsome structures, notable among which are the Century Club, the Racquet and Harvard clubs, and the Academy of Medicine.

Bullets Fired at Bathers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 24.—While a number of persons were bathing in Newark Bay, at the foot of Danforth Avenue, last night, three bullets were fired through the bathing houses. One of the bullets passed close to the head of Charles Fischer of 193 Terhune Avenue.

A man with a gun was seen standing in the yard of Chadwick's mill. When the bathers went to arrest him they allege that they were driven from the yard by Frederick F. Kelly, the watchman. The man was arrested, however. He proved to be Henry Williams, another watchman. He is held for examination.

SELECTING ELECTION OFFICERS

Commissioner Edwards of Brooklyn Says the Force in That City This Fall Will Be the Best in Years.

There is every indication that the Democrats of Brooklyn have a sincere desire for harmony. In the Board of Elections, Commissioners Edwards and Erreger are doing all in their power to bring about this end.

The law gives the Board of Elections sole power to name the places of registration, which are generally the polling places, but Mr. Edwards, who is a Shepard Democrat, has made the proposition that the matter be left to the executive members of the two Democratic factions in each ward to settle. Mr. Edwards is confident that the executive members will get together and agree upon the place. Their recommendations must be in the hands of the Commissioners Aug. 10.

The names of the election officers who are to be appointed by the Election Commission must under the new law, be named by the regular Democratic and Republican organizations by Aug. 15. There will be, all told, 7,512.

In speaking of the selection of these men, Commissioner Edwards yesterday said:

"Extraordinary care is being taken by both Mr. York and Mr. McCall in the selection of the men. Mr. York has nearly competed his list. I do not doubt that 95 per cent. of the men will be the best Brooklyn has had for years. Of course, the board has rather arbitrary powers in connection with this matter, so far as rejecting nominees is concerned, but it does not propose to exercise that power, except in such cases where it may be demonstrated that the nominees are not up to the standard required for efficient work. The suggestion has been made that the list of names shall be printed and copies circulated among the representatives of the political parties in the different wards. We are not doing business for the Government under a blanket plan. We want to have the best men selected and shall take thirty days in which to ascertain the qualifications of the nominees. The desirability of having competent men is recognized, and, as I have said I have no doubt that we shall have the best force we have had for years."

Contracts for printing 32,800 colored maps, which the Board of Elections will have to use in the Fall, were awarded yesterday. The cost will be $1,045.

THE NEW RECRUITING POLICY

Better Soldiers Will Be Secured, It Is Believed, Under the New Rules That Have Been Issued.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The new policy regarding recruiting in the army, which is to go into effect in a month or two, will enable the recruiting officers to keep the regiments well filled with worthy enlisted men, and will secure for them desirable men as non-commissioned officers, messengers, clerks, and mechanics. Adjt. Gen. Ruggles has written each commander of a regiment from which an officer will be selected this year for recruiting duty, advising them that such regimental officers shall make enlistments for their respective regiments whenever possible, with due regard for economy of transportation, to fill actual and not future vacancies, reports of which must be furnished the recruiting officer from the regimental officers at stated periods.

The recruiting regulations will be revised, making them more stringent than heretofore, with a view to prohibiting the admission of minors or men of vicious or doubtful habits. On Oct. 1 each of the regimental commanders will be furnished a list of recruiting stations, and the officers selected for this duty will be allowed to express a preference for detail. The assignment of officers to stations will be governed, as far as possible, by the preference of the recruiting officers.

MURDERER COLLINS SENTENCED

Twenty Years in State Prison for Killing the Princeton Student, Ohl.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—John Collins, the negro who shot and killed Frederick Ohl, the Princeton student, was this morning sentenced to twenty years at hard labor in State prison.

Collins was called to the bar as soon as court opened this morning. The negro appeared to be in a happy state of mind, and was smiling when called. He was first called on to plead to an indictment charging him with atrocious assault and battery, with intent to kill Garrett Cochran, the second student whom he shot. By instruction of his counsel he entered a plea of non vult contendere. The formality in this case being concluded, sentence on the conviction for murder in the second degree was pronounced. The limit allowed by law for this crime is twenty years, and Judge Gummere imposed the limit. He then sentenced Collins for the assault on Cochran. Ten years was the term, but the sentences are to run concurrently.

While the sentences were being pronounced Collins smiled and appeared to be in a very happy frame of mind. He was laughing when led from the courtroom.

In sentencing Collins Judge Gummere said that had the jury which tried him found him guilty in the first degree, it would have been satisfactory not alone to him as presiding Judge, but to the entire court. A verdict of murder in the first degree would have been justified by the evidence adduced during the trial. Collins will have to serve about fifteen years if he behaves himself while in prison. He will receive about five years' commutation for good conduct.

It is not thought likely that counsel for Collins will appeal from the result of the trial, as they recognize he had a narrow escape from the gallows, and they do not appear willing to risk his life again.

NINETY MINUTE PRIMARIES

Tammany's General Committee Ratified Executive Committee's Report.

MR. DELANEY MADE MILD PROTEST

Thought There Should Be More Time to Allow Opposition Votes to be Cast — The Primaries to be Held Aug. 1.

The Tammany General Committee met at at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam last night, and, without delay, ratified the report of the Executive Committee, under which Tammany is to be reorganized. This is the report which the Organization Committee ratified Monday night—the one which was prepared last week, when several protests were filed and laid on the table without a hearing.

John J. Delaney, who made a mild protest and offered an amendment when the report was before the Organization Committee, proposed the same amendment last night. He was defeated with as little ceremony on the second occasion as on the first.

The meeting last night was fairly well attended for a midsummer meeting. Augustus W. Peters presided. No business except to consider the report was at hand. The adoption of the report makes it certain that the primaries for the reorganization of Tammany will be held on the night of Aug. 1, between 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

In some quarters objection has been made to the ninety-minute primaries. The claim has been made that this short time for voting is in the interests of the old leaders, who will be able to monopolize the time, and shut out any general expression of opinion against the men who are now in control.

The General Committee, however, did not give consideration to this question, but adopted the report as it had first been agreed on by the Executive Committee. The only protest came from Mr. Delaney. His protest was so mild that it could not be called a fight for his proposition. It was submitted with something like an apology for interrupting the regular prescribed programme.

As soon as the report had been read, fixing the primaries for Aug. 1, naming the places of meeting, and giving the names of the Primary Inspectors, George W. Plunkitt moved that it be adopted and sent back to the Executive Committee for publication.

Mr. Delaney of the Eleventh District, whose followers are trying to make him the leader instead of William Dalton, moved to amend by making the voting hours from 2 o'clock to 9 in those districts where there is a contest.

"The public press," said Mr. Delaney, as he offered this amendment, "has endeavored to put a construction upon my actions which is not warranted by the facts in the case. I am offering this amendment in good faith, believing it will be for the best interests of Tammany Hall. I have no personal ambitions in doing this. It is not personal ambition or private malice that prompts me to do this."

There was a ripple of applause at this, but such mild talk was as powerless as a Summer zephr, either to stir up a reply, or to change the temper of the meeting. As Chairman Peters announced that the amendment was lost, there were a few hisses in that part of the room where Mr. Delaney's friends were.

The motion of Mr. Plunkitt was then put and declared carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

FOUND ONLY TWO DELINQUENTS

Commissioner Roosevelt Pleased with the Result of a Tour of Inspection— Better Discipline.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt made a round of three down-town precincts on the east side early yesterday morning. He found only two delinquents.

Accompanied by Acting Roundsman Tierney, Mr. Roosevelt started out at 3 o'clock and made a tour through the Seventh Precinct, which is commanded by Capt. Donald Grant. The station house is in Madison street. Mr. Roosevelt and Tierney traveled through the precinct for an hour or more, but failed to find any policemen who were not attending to their duties.

After leaving the Seventh Precinct, Capt. Schultz's précinct, the Twelfth, was visited. One patrolman was loitering with citizens and watching the repairing of car tracks at Grand and Goerck streets.

In the Eleventh Precinct, where Acting Captain Sheehan is in command, one more delinquent was found. The policeman was standing in front of a liquor store talking with the bartender. It was after 5 o'clock.

Mr. Roosevelt dropped in at the Eldridge Street station and saw Sergt. Herlihy turn out the men on the dog watch, at 6 o'clock. He reached Headquarters at 7 o'clock, and had this to say about his tour:

"This was the first time I have been out in ten days, but my trips are no longer so productive as they were at first. I spent three hours going through the Seventh, Eleventh, and Twelfth Precincts, but we found only two delinquents. In Capt. Grant's precinct we did not find any. All the patrolmen, and the roundsmen as well, were doing their duty. On the whole there is a very perceptible improvement in the discipline among the men. They are generally doing their duty all right, and I am pleased."

DEATH OF CHARLES G. SHANKS

One of the Best Known of the Newspaper Workers of New-York State.

ALBANY, July 24.—Charles G.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Advance in Wheat Causes Hesitation in Stocks.

BUT THE GRANGERS HOLD FAIRLY WELL

Working a Mystery in Reading—The Outlook for the Stock—Leather Preferred Practically Cornered—Advance in Lead.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Wheat advanced 5 points to-day on what looked very much like a bear panic. The talk was of injury to the crop by smut, but the initial incentive to the advance was the small receipts reported at primary markets. The returns for the week show only 152,000 bushels received, against 808,000 bushels in the same week last year. Once the upward movement began, the bears took alarm, and the covering of their short contracts forced the price up to 72¼ a bushel for September delivery in Chicago. Perhaps it was only a coincidence that the Granger stocks hesitated, but it must be confessed that they only acted logically, in view of the movement in grain. There was undoubtedly considerable profit-taking by traders, and it was of sufficient volume to check the advance. At the close Northwestern was down ½, Rock Island ⅝, and Burlington and St. Paul each ¼.

In view of the movement in both markets, trustworthy news regarding crop conditions becomes important, and, fortunately, it is at hand. President Sykes of the Chicago and Northwestern says: "The general trend of information in regard to crops is satisfactory. The harvest of small grain is progressing very satisfactorily, and we have every expectation of a good harvest." President Cable of the Rock Island considers the corn crop safe from further damage, and adds that it will be the largest crop ever raised on the Rock Island Road. The stand of corn, he adds, is fine, and throughout the districts which suffered from drought last year there have been copious rains this Summer, giving that country a great lift. He intimates that, while the next dividend will remain unchanged, the improved conditions may influence his board to increase the rate of distribution during the Winter. From other sources, equally trustworthy, the tenor of the crop news is decidedly encouraging, and the sentiment on the Granger stocks, notwithstanding to-day's hesitation, favors still further appreciation in market value. It is noteworthy that to-day's irregularity was accompaied by heavy contraction in volume of business, the trading in Grangers amounting to just about half of what it was yesterday.

There was unusual activity in Reading, and at one time the stock sold at 18¼. The final price was 17⅝, a net gain of ⅜. An effort is being made to create "a mystery" concerning the stock, but it is hardly likely to meet with much success. The holders of the general mortgage bonds, since the court has decided that they can be foreclosed, control the situation. Practically the whole of the bonds are on deposit with the Olcott committee, and that body now has it in its power to compel the holders of the stock and the income bonds to provide the funds for the rehabilitation of the property. This means the raising of $25,000,000 in the way of assessments on the stock and income bonds. If it is not paid the property will go to sale and the stock and all securities junior to the general mortgage be wiped out. A proposition of some kind will be made by the committee in the near future, and, of course, it will call for the payment of heavy assessments. In view of this, it is hardly likely that any one will wait the stock until its standing in the proposed reorganization is fully understood. Other coal stocks were quiet. Jersey Central gained a point, Lackawanna was unchanged, and Delaware and Hudson declined 1.

In the low-priced specialties there was good buying of Wheeling and Lake Erie, and it advanced to 17⅝. In the late trading, however, there was some realizing, under which the price receded to 17⅛, closing at 17¼, a net loss of ⅜. Wabash preferred, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Missouri Pacific, after early strength, all lost small fractions. Atchison was active and higher, closing at 14¼, a net gain of ⅜. New-England scored an exceptional advance of 3¼ points on sales of 1,200 shares.

There was heavy trading in Sugar and Chicago Gas. Both were strong in the morning, but receded in the afternoon, so that at the close Sugar was down ⅛ and Chicago Gas ⅜. A good-sized short interest was developed in Leather preferred, and the movement of the stock just before the close indicated the existence of a corner. It had been selling about 86, when 1,200 shares brought 86½, 300 shares 86⅝, 200 shares 87, 100 shares 87½, and, right at the close, 1,000 shares 88. This was a net gain for the day of 3 points. Tennessee Coal advanced to 36⅝, but, on realizing, fell back to 36¼, a net gain of ¼. National Lead advanced a point, but other industrials were practically unchanged.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand, but the offerings were liberal. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was light. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $83,311,277, and the balances were $6,702,833. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $404,179.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm but very dull. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅝c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date..$35,014,724
Imports for the same period..... 21,534,172

Net exports	$13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894	62,980,040
Net exports to date, 1893	59,440,679
Net exports to date, 1892	39,553,760

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at 111 Broadway:

100 shares City National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, $100 each, 5.

80 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 184.

40 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 280½.

10 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 205@204¾.

11 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 136.

$2,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, (Central Trust Company receipts,) 44.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	170	170	170	170	27	2
American Cotton Oil	27	27¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	2,250
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	74	75	100
American Express	114	114	114	114	113	115	15
*American Sugar Refining	113⅝	114⅝	112⅝	113¼	113⅝	113½	57,470
*American Sugar Refining pf	100⅞	101⅜	100⅞	101¼	100⅜	101⅜	744
American Tel. & Cable Co	97	97	97	97	95½	..	104
American Tobacco	113⅜	113⅜	110¾	110⅜	110½	111	2,127
Atch., T. & S. F. 2d in. pd.	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14¼	14⅛	14½	20,130
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅜	575
Canada Southern	54½	54¾	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅝	1,155
Canadian Pacific	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53	54	100
Central Pacific	18	18	18	18	18¼	18⅞	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	842
Chicago Gas	56⅞	58	56¼	56⅝	56⅜	56½	35,925
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	99½	100	50
Chicago & Northwestern	100¼	100⅝	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	100⅛	3,760
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	145	147½	100
Chicago, Burlington & Q'y	88⅝	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88½	88¾	16,280
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47⅜	47¾	47¼	47¼	47⅜	47⅝	1,385
C., M. & St. Paul	69⅝	69¾	69	69¼	69⅛	69⅜	15,625
C., M. & St. Paul pf	123½	123½	123¼	123¼	123	123¾	150
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	76	76	75¼	75½	75½	75⅝	12,007
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	5	253
Consolidated Gas Company	139¾	139⅞	139¾	139¾	139½	140	200
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	129¾	129¾	129⅝	130	955
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162⅝	162⅝	162⅜	162⅜	162¼	163	200
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	15	100
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	9	9	9	9	9	10	10
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅛	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛	3,750
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	97	97	97	97	97	99	265
Erie Tel. & Tel.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	59	60	50
General Electric	36⅜	37	36⅜	36¾	36¾	37⅜	1,100
Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	99	99½	170
Iowa Central	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	250
Iowa Central pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37	37½	118
Kanawha & Michigan	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	8½	9¼	120
Lake Erie & Western	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	85	325
Lake Shore	153	158	153	153	152	153	120
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	15	15⅜	15	15	15⅜	15½	650
Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	59¾	59¼	59¼	59⅛	59¼	3,130
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	8¾	9⅛	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27	27¾	225
Manhattan Consolidated	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	112¼	112¾	255
Michigan Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100	102	20
Missouri Pacific	34	34⅜	33½	33½	33⅜	33½	5,740
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	37⅝	700
*National Lead Co.	35⅜	35¾	34¾	35¼	35	35⅝	1,104
*National Lead Co. pf	91	91½	91	91½	91	91½	383
New-Jersey Central	101½	102¾	101½	102½	102¼	102½	2,370
New-York Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	102	117
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	53	54¾	53	54¾	54¼	54¾	1,215
New-York & New-Haven	205	205	205	205	..	205	5
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	17	17	17	17	16¾	17	200
*New-York, P. & O. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	..	500
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	10	10	10	10½	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	11	500
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	28	28¼	28	28	28	28¼	500
Norfolk & Western pf	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	13⅞	14½	200
North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6	320
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	5⅛	5¼	1,730
Northern Pacific pf	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18½	755
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	300
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28¾	700
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	5¾	6	510
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅞	18¾	16¾	17⅝	17½	17⅝	47,824
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	53¼	52½	52¼	52½	52	52½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	175	175½	175	175½	175½	176½	256
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	180	180	180	179	..	25
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	8	8½	110
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	940
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41¼	41	41¼	40¾	41	1,200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120	120	120	120	120	125	200
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	116	116½	116	116½	116½	117½	100
Southern Pacific	25	25½	25	25¼	25	25⅛	67
Southern Railway	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	877
Southern Railway pf	42⅞	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	4,123
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36½	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	36	36¼	4,200
Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	12⅜	303
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2	2	2	2	1⅞	2¼	100
Union Pacific	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	100
United States Cordage	1	1¼	⅞	1	1	1¼	3,470
United States Cordage pf	1¾	2	1¾	2	1¾	2¼	250
United States Cordage gtd	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½	4¼	500
United States Express	41½	42	41½	42	41	43	45
United States Rubber	41½	42⅛	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	1,000
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93¾	94¼	100
*United States Leather	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	2,715
United States Leather pf	84½	88	84½	88	..	..	7,385
Wabash	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	8¾	9	812
Wabash pf	21	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	3,230
Wells-Fargo Express	107½	107½	107½	107½	108	112	3
Western Union Telegraph	91⅞	91⅞	91¾	91⅝	91½	91⅞	1,028
*Western Union Beef	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	11	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17¼	17	17¼	14,715
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	54	54¼	54	54¼	53½	54	365

Total sales..... 202,157
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs
18,000..... 77⅜
25,000..... 77½
30,000..... 77⅝
10,000..... 77¾
10,000..... 77⅞
40,000..... 78
5,000..... 77⅞
500..... 77⅝
6,000..... 78½
1,000..... 78½
18,000..... 79
Atch, T & S Fe Gen 4s, when issued
2,000..... 80⅜
15,000..... 80½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A
Trust Receipts 1st instlmt paid
15,000..... 30⅛
61,000..... 30¼
7,000..... 30⅜
25,000..... 30¾
40,000..... 30⅝
145,000..... 30½
10,000s15f..... 30⅝
50,000..... 30½
24,000..... 30⅜
30,000..... 30½
20,000..... 30⅝
1,000..... 30½
10,000s15f..... 30⅝
3,000..... 30⅜
21,000..... 30⅜
60,000..... 30⅝
40,000..... 30⅞
44,000..... 31
20,000..... 31¼
51,000..... 31⅜
10,000..... 31⅝
15,000..... 31½
20,000..... 31⅜
25,000..... 31¼
20,000..... 31½
15,000..... 31⅜
10,000..... 31¼
10,000..... 31⅜
11,000..... 31½
1,000..... 31⅜
4,000..... 31¼
17,000..... 31⅜
At. T & S Fe Adj 4s New When Issued
10,000..... 54⅜
19,000..... 54
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000..... 107⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000..... 103⅜
Collat Trust 5s
7,000..... 97⅞
Canada So 1st Gtd
10,000..... 110
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s
1,000..... 116¼
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000..... 96½
40,000..... 97
35,000..... 97½
5,000..... 97⅝
15,000..... 98
10,000..... 98¼
12,000..... 99
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
22,000..... 83¼
7,000..... 83¼
4,000..... 83¾
13,000..... 83¾
11,000..... 83⅜
Chic, Bur & N 5s
4,000..... 107
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
5,000..... 103
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
4,000..... 100
11,000..... 100½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000s20f..... 90
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
45,000..... 48¾
10,000..... 48⅝
20,000..... 48
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
6,000..... 105
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
1,000..... 110
Chic, St L & N O 5s Registered
4,000s15f..... 117⅛
Total sales

Col Coal & Iron 6s
2,000..... 100
Colorado Midland 4s
2,000..... 28⅜
Trust Co Certfs
18,000..... 27½
19,000..... 27⅜
24,000..... 28
25,000..... 28⅛
10,000..... 28¼
10,000..... 28½
2,000..... 28⅝
7,000..... 82⅞
Manhatn Ry Con 4s
4,000..... 101
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac 6s
3,000..... 117
Wis & Min Div
4,000..... 100½
Mil & St P 8s 1st
3,000..... 113⅜
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A
10,000s3..... 95½
Minn & St L 1st
Southwestern Ext
10,000..... 124½
Mo Kans & Tex 2d
25,000..... 63
7,000..... 62¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000..... 87
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s
8,000..... 91¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000..... 93
N Y Cent'l 1st Coup
1,000..... 123
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
8,000..... 105½

N Y Cent'l Deb 5s
1,000s20f..... 110¼
Registered
2,000..... 107
Nash, C & St L Con
1,000..... 102½
7,000..... 103
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs
1,000..... 145
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refundings 4s
1,000..... 94
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000..... 110¼
North Pac 1st Reg
5,000..... 115⅞
Nor Pac 2d Coup
10,000s20f..... 102
5,000..... 73½
North Pac Cons 5s
10,000..... 43¼
25,000..... 43½
34,000..... 43¼
10,000..... 43¾
5,000..... 43⅝
10,000..... 43½
Trust Co Certfs
26,000..... 43¼
25,000..... 43⅜
30,000..... 43¾
20,000..... 43⅞
Nor Pac Col Tr Ns
10,000..... 85½
10,000..... 86
Nor Pac Terminal 1st
8,000..... 105⅜
Ohio Southern G M 4s
2,000..... 4
8,000..... 33
Oregon Impvmt 1st
10,000..... 98
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
14,000..... 50
Oreg Short Line 6s
2,000..... 99½
2,000..... 99¾
49,000..... 100
Trust Receipts
38,000..... 99¼
15,000..... 100
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 47¼
5,000..... 47½
5,000..... 48
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div
5,000..... 102½
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d
7,000..... 35
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000..... 82¼
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
1,000..... 32⅜
24,000..... 32½
25,000..... 33
10,000..... 32⅜
2d Pref Inc
5,000..... 19¾
5,000..... 20
3d Pref Inc
1,000..... 13¼
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
10,000..... 78½
5,000..... 78
Trust Receipts
10,000..... 70½
2,000..... 70¾
Pittsb & Wn 1st
34,000..... 85
Rio Grande Wn 1st
5,000..... 77⅛
4,000..... 77¼
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 64
10,000..... 64½
St L A & T H 1st 5s
7,000..... 106
St L & Iron Mt 5s
5,000..... 83½
St L & S F Trust 5s
2,000..... 82½

St L, Kan & North'n Real Es & R 7s
1,000..... 103¼
St L Southw'n 1st
10,000..... 81
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
20,000..... 39½
St Paul, M & M 1st
Montana Cent'l 6s
2,000s20f..... 118½
5,000..... 119
3,000..... 119¼
San An & Ar P 4s
4,000..... 65
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Receipts
3,000..... 63
6,000s3..... 63
Seaside & B B 1st
5,000..... 88½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000..... 85
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
13,000..... 97½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000..... 97⅝
10,000s3..... 98
10,000..... 98
2,000..... 97¾
Tex & N O Cons 5s
8,000..... 91⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
9,000..... 92¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
65,000..... 30
5,000..... 30⅛
3,000..... 29¾
2,000..... 30
10,000..... 29⅜
Tol, A A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs
5,000..... 70½
1,000..... 71
Tol & D C 5s, Wn D'v
5,000..... 111¼
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
2,000..... 78
Union Elev 1st 6s
15,000..... 104½
Union Pac 6s, 1896
8,000..... 106⅝
1,000..... 106½
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000..... 106⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1898
4,000..... 107
Union Pac 1st, 1899
2,000..... 107½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
3,000..... 96
3,000..... 96¾
Union Pac Gold 6s
Col Trust Notes
4,000..... 98⅛
U S Leather Co 6s
23,000..... 114
Wabash R R 1st
1,000s3..... 106¾
5,000..... 107
Det & Chic Ext
6,000..... 97
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
3,000..... 77¾
31,000..... 78
1,000..... 78¾
23,000..... 78
6,000..... 78¼
1,000..... 78¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000..... 28⅝
West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000..... 105⅜
W'n N Y & Penn Inc
4,000..... 18
10,000..... 18⅜
W'n Nor Car 1st 6s
5,000..... 115
Wheeling & L E 1st
2,000..... 104
Wilkes & East 1st
3,000..... 89
Wiscon Cen Co 1st
17,000..... 55⅝
20,000..... 56
10,000..... 56¼
Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 55⅜
15,000..... 56
5,000..... 56⅛
2,000..... 56¼
8,000..... 56⅛

Bid and Asked Quotations.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Alton & Terre Haute	63	65
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
Baltimore & Ohio	63	64
B. & O. Southwestern pf. new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	15	20¼
B. & Southern Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	27	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	51	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf	170	180
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55	56
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	8	9
Col. Fuel & Iron	37½	38
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	93	..
Col. H. V. & T.	25¼	25½
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47½
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	47	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	13½
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	45
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	..
Flint & P. M.	15	15¾
Flint & P. M. pf	41	45
Great Northern pf	127	131
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅝	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	23	25
Illinois Steel Co	74	75
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17¼	18
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican National ctfs	2	2½
Minn. & St. Louis	21	22
Minn & St. Louis 1st pf	81½	82½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	46½	47
Minn. Iron	62½	64
Mobile & Ohio	24	25
N., C. & St. L.	68	90
National Linseed Oil	27½	28
National Starch	7	9
National Starch 1st pf	48	..
National Starch 2d pf	26	34
New Central Coal	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31½	33½
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3½
Northwestern Telegraph	106	..
Ontario Mining	8	10
Oregon Improvement	11¼	12½
Oregon R. & N.	28½	31
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	6¼
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5½	7½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & W. pf	30	31
P., C., C. & St. L.	19	19½
P., F. W. & C.	162½	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3½
Quicksilver pf	..	19
Rio Grande Western	17½	18½
Rio Grande Western pf	43	45
R., W. & O.	116	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	..
St. Paul & Duluth	27	30
St. Pau. & Duluth pf	80	91½
Silver Bullion ctfs	66⅝	67
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T.	28½	..
Twin City R. T. pf	100	..
*Texas Central	16	17
*Texas Central pf	42	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Laclede Gas	23½	24
Laclede Gas pf	83	88
Long Island	85	87½
*Long Island Traction	10⅛	10⅜
L., St. Louis & T.	..	1½
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	11¼	13
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11
Toledo & O. C.	..	90
Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6	7
*Toledo, S. L. & K. C. pf	14½	..
U. P., D. & G.	5¼	6½
Utica & Black River	150	..
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil..	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	50
Am. Sug. Ref.	113¾	114½	112⅝	113⅜	22,490
Am. Tobacco..	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	40
A., T. & S. F.	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	3,290
Ark. City Imp.	24⅝	25½	24⅜	25¼	300
Chicago Gas..	56	58	56	56⅝	8,920
C., R. I. & P.	75⅞	76¼	75⅜	75½	2,170
C., B. & Qy.	88¾	89⅛	88¼	88⅝	4,030
C., M. & St. P.	69⅝	69¾	69	69⅛	6,040
Ch. & N. W..	100½	100½	99¾	99¾	170
Ches. & Ohio.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	100
Dist. & C. F.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	1,470
Gen. Elec..	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼	70
Louis. & N..	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	260
Mo. Pacific..	34	34½	33⅝	34½	640
N. Y. Central.	102	102	102	102	10
New-England.	53½	54¼	53½	54¼	70
Phil. & Rdg..	16⅞	18⅜	16⅝	17⅝	10,000
Southern	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅜	50
Southern pf..	43	43	42¾	42¾	60
Tenn. C. & I.	36½	36¾	36½	36½	120
U. S. Cord...	1	1¼	1	1¼	220
U. S. Leather.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	110
U. S. L. pf...	85½	86	85¼	86	230
Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	160
Wabash pf...	21	21	21¾	21¾	110
W. & L. E..	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	120
West. Union..	91⅞	91⅞	91¾	91⅝	500

Total sales 61,740

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
Can. So. 1st..	110	110	110	110	$2,000
C. & N. P. 5s.	48¾	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	7,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s.	100	100	100	100	4,000
Col. Mid. 4s.	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	6,000
Nor. Pac. 5s.	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½	10,000
R. I. 5s, c...	105	105	105	105	3,000
St.L. S.W.1st.	81	81	81	81	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	92½	92½	92½	92½	8,000
Tenn. Set. 3s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4,000
Wabash 1st..	107	107	107	107	10,000

Total sales $63,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	68⅝	72¾	68¼	72⅜	1,284,000

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds made a further gain in activity and prices advanced sharply. The Atchison issues were again the feature and the dealings in them were very heavy. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r. 1⅜
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A. 1st in. p'd. 1¼
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st cn. 3
Col. Coal & Iron 6s. 2
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r. 1½
Del. & Hud. 7s, cn. 1½
Kentucky Central 4s. 1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cts. 1
Northern Pacific 2d, c. 1½
Northern Pacific cn. 5s, t. r. 1⅜
Oregon Imp. 1st. 1
Oregon Short Line 6s. 1
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn., t. r. 1
Tol., A. A. & Cad. 6s, t. r. 1

DECLINED.

Ohio Southern gen. 1
Peo., D. & E. 1st, Ev. D. 1
Reading 3d pf. inc. 1⅜

Government bonds were a shade lower. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000 — 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank. — Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. — 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank, — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 822 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. — 234 Fifth Av. — 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 47 and 49 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company.

The Bondholders' Committee announces that out of the $5,631,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, $3,168,000 in amount have been deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, under the agreement of Nov. 26, 1894; and that the Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit to the amount of $3,168,000 have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. The listing committee has been empowered to add to the list additional Certificates of Deposit as issued.

In order that all bondholders may join under the agreement, bonds will be received by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, without penalty up to Aug. 1, 1895, after which ten dollars a bond will be required for the privilege of depositing.

New-York, July 11, 1895.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
SIMON WORMSER,
} Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary, 38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Oregon Short Line 6 % BONDS.

The delay in the payment of interest by the Receivers and the attitude of the Committee representing the holders of the Consolidated bonds, have placed the future disposition of the property and the protection of the bondholders in the hands of this Committee.

Bondholders who wish to share in the advantages to be gained by the majority may deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST CO., BOSTON, without penalty, until AUGUST 1, 1895.

R. C. MARTIN, 50 Broadway.
JOHN BIGELOW, 15 Gramercy Park.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, 31 Broad St.
BERNHARD MAINZER, 28 Broad St.
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston.

G. P. BUTLER, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., July 10, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont, E. W. Cannon, R. J. Cross, Rudolph Ellis, John A. Ford, Amos T. French, John N. A. Griswold, E. L. Higginson, W. Pierson Hamilton, John Kean, John Howard Latham, John G. Moore, E. D. Randolph, James O. Sheldon, Samuel Thomas, Edward Tuck, John I. Waterbury, R. T. Wilson.

Ninth Ave. R. R. Co.
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.
Union Typewriter Co.'s Stocks.
New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 4 BROAD ST.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	706	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	570	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1388	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1564	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1088	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4693	6322
79	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	3404	4834	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3496	4860	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
360	1517	2400	3589	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6620
386	1538	2435	3644	5003	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1623	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3790	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
576	1745	2650	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4060	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7009
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5499	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5558	7113
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1896	2943	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2963	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7256
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3241	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3246	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3299	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT,
} Trustees.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are notified that the privilege extended to them to exchange their bonds for the Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds WILL EXPIRE JULY 25TH, 1895. SAMUEL HILL, President.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE
OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d day September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

NOW, THEREFORE, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 2. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 30 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By
S. ENDICOTT PEABODY,
President.

MOORFIELD STOREY,
Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

The American Loan & Trust Company,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

BONDHOLDERS'

Reorganization Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, have consented to act as a Committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the Company.

This Committee deems it a matter of prime importance that the affairs of the reorganized Company be managed by persons conversant with the Cordage business is order that the failures of the past may not be repeated. They recommend that the mills not necessary for the purposes of the Company should be disposed of, and that the amount thereby realized be applied to the payment of underlying liens on the remaining mills. By this means also the cost of carrying idle mills, which last year amounted to $100,000, will be saved. With an efficient management it is believed that the Company can safely incur the fixed charges imposed by this plan.

The Committee has prepared and deposited with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY a PLAN OF REORGANIZATION providing for the issue of the following securities:

$6,250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 50-year bonds, interest to begin April 1, 1896, at 5 per cent. for 3 years, and 6 per cent. thereafter.

$16,250,000 COMMON STOCK.

(a) Holders of bonds may exchange the same for new First Mortgage Bonds at the rate of $600 of bonds and $400 of new stock for each $1,000 of present bonds.

(b) Holders of GUARANTEED STOCK may subscribe $15 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $90 per share.

(c) Holders of PREFERRED STOCK may subscribe $7.50 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $45 per share.

(d) Holders of COMMON STOCK may subscribe $3.75 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $22.50 per share.

Subscriptions will be payable one-third on deposit of the stock under the Reorganization Agreement, and the residue in two installments, as called for by the Committee on not less than 10 days' notice.

Holders of securities of the United States Cordage Company must deposit the same on or before MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1895, WITH THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of $5 per share. Preferred Stock, with first installment of $2.50 per share. Common Stock, with first installment of $1.25 per share.

NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on deposit of the Bonds and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock; and application to list the same will be made to the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stockholders must indorse their stock in Blank, in proper form for transfer, and must deliver the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on or before Monday, August 5th, 1895, accompanied with certified check or New-York draft for first installment.

New-York, July 17th, 1895.

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.

JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

IMPROVED METHODS OF Speculative Investment.

Superficial and temporary market fluctuations cannot be relied upon. All efforts to accumulate profits therefrom, undertaken by the infatuated, ignorant, absent, and inexperienced, are proving perpetually disastrous. The Monetary Trust has been established to counteract this evil, as far as practicable, in the hope that its clients may be enabled to avoid pitfalls and rely upon natural logical developments. There is no other way to make money in speculation. There is need of professional service in finance as in architecture or law, but such service must come from those disinterested as well as experienced. The Financial Chronicle, Herald, Times, Tribune, and other journals have commented on The Monetary Trust as founded "on principles not heretofore incorporated; because it cannot legally acquire ownership in securities nor transact business for its own account, and can only act as trustee." It is the only incorporated institution thus restricted. Its officers therefore are legally restricted to a neutral and judicial position. From such standpoint, they now advise certain speculative investments on the New-York Stock Exchange, which, in their opinion, combine in exceptional degree, minimum of risk with promise of profit. The Monetary Trust is now on trial in this respect, and can be practically tested. Correspondence solicited, (50 Broadway.) Small investors carefully provided for.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

CARLEY & CO.,

50 BROADWAY,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,
Specialists
IN
Speculative Investments.
Bonds and Stocks, (including fractional lots.)

REORGANIZATION Central Railroad and Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

Sufficient deposits of securities have been already made to render the Plan of Reorganization operative according to its terms.

Under agreement reached between Messrs. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, intending purchasers, and the Savannah & Western Bondholders' Protective Committee, the Plan of Reorganization has been modified, in accordance with its terms, as to the allotment, classes, and amounts of securities to Savannah & Western Bondholders.

It has also been amended in the allotment of securities to the Savannah & Atlantic Bondholders.*

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization as modified can be obtained at the Mercantile Trust Company, or office of Messrs. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, Mutual Life Building, and the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia.

All holders of stock and securities covered by the Plan (except Savannah & Western Bonds, which should be deposited with the Borg Committee) are hereby notified that their securities must be deposited with the undersigned, or the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia, on or before July 25th, 1895, in order to entitle them to any participation in said Plan. The purchasers reserve the right to exclude or impose terms upon any securities tendered after such date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Depository.

By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

July 12, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. No. 5008.

Financial.

WHEAT.

Have you noticed how right we have been? We have refused discretionary accounts by the dozen, claiming that any one who knew so much about speculating ought to make the money for himself. WE HAVE MADE LOTS OF MONEY ON WHEAT PROTECTED BY PUTS AND CALLS, AND SO DID THOSE WHO FOLLOWED OUR ADVICE. Now we fell like running a pool in Wheat and Corn. Do you want to join in? WE DON'T MIND TELLING YOU THAT IT IS PRINCIPALLY JEALOUSY OF A NEW CONCERN THAT IS RUNNING BLIND POOLS AND SECURING BUSINESS WHICH MAKES US FEEL LIKE SHOWING THE PUBLIC WHAT WE CAN DO IF WE WANT TO. You can send us $500 to $10,000.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
New-York, June 28, 1895.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, Aug. 2, next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, July 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, 1895, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 59 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of August.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1895.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, July 23, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank out of the earnings of the last six months, payable Aug. 1, 1895, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St., New-York, July 10, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable August 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.

GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From AUGUST 1 on deposits made not later than AUGUST 3, and remaining in bank JANUARY 1, 1896, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av., Masonic Temple.
Deposits and surplus July 1, $1,670,000.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Aug. 1, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

MRS. SCHWARTZ'S HARD TREATMENT

Sent to the Workhouse Apparently Without Justification — Justice O'Brien Orders Her Release.

Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, took prompt action yesterday in discharging Mrs. Rosie Schwartz, the wife of Morris Schwartz, from the workhouse, to which she had been committed apparently without justification, after having been arrested by Policeman Adam Raedig of the Eldridge Street Police Station.

Mrs. Schwartz and her husband live at 45 Delancey Street. They are hat makers. According to Morris Schwartz, his wife went on Saturday afternoon into the bakery on the ground floor of the house in which she lives for the purpose of changing a five-dollar bill and paying a small debt that was due. Immediately upon leaving the store she was arrested by Policeman Raedig, upon charges of soliciting and disorderly conduct She was taken before Magistrate Kudlich Sunday morning, and he committed her to the workhouse.

Mrs. Schwartz was taken before Justice O'Brien yesterday upon a writ of habeas corpus, and her discharge was asked for upon the ground that the commitment was illegal in that she was committed to the workhouse without any specified time. It was urged that her arrest was a matter of spite, and that it was entirely unjustifiable and without warrant of law.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy admitted that the woman had been very harshly dealt with, but he thought that there was no remedy whatever except by appeal to the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. He would make no strenuous objection to her discharge, however, if the court could order it.

"This seems to me to be a very hard case," said Justice O'Brien, "and I would like to find some way of letting her out if I can do so without violating the law. It seems to be a great outrage that a married woman who goes into a store to change a bill can be arrested and held and imprisoned without any apparent foundation. If the commitment is regular I do not know that the court here has any power in the matter, and the only remedy is by appeal. However, under the circumstances, the court will assume that it has the power to discharge her, and under the statement made by the District Attorney that the woman has been harshly dealt with, I will discharge her."

Mrs. Schwartz immediately left the courtroom with her husband.

English Version of Depew's Story.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, who is expected to arrive in London in a few days from New-York, is, among other things, a great railway magnate. In this connection, as in others, there are many good stories told about him. One which shows his thoughtfulness for others may be given. A young married friend wrote to him for a railway pass for his mother-in-law, who was coming to visit him. He asked for a return to be sent as well. Mr. Depew wrote in reply, "I have not neglected the return coupon, and have limited it to three days."

TRIAL OF CAPT. EAKINS

Policeman Zimmerman Testifies in His Behalf.

THE LONG HEARING TO CLOSE SOON

Favorable Testimony by the Secretary, Arthur Milbury, of the Industrial Christian Alliance.

The trial of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Police Station on charges made by the Society for the Prevention of Crime of permitting disorderly houses to exist in his precinct, was resumed before Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday morning.

The trial has been one of the longest ever held by the Police Board. It was begun on June 21, and the testimony now covers over 3,500 typewritten pages, or about 900,000 words. Capt. Eakins has only a few more witnesses to call, and it is expected that the trial will come to an end this week or early next week.

The first witness yesterday was Arthur Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance, at 170 Bleecker Street. He said there had been a great improvement in the precinct within the past year. "The Industrial Christian Alliance's building," Mr. Milbury said, "is in the heart of the disorderly part of the precinct. I live at 70 West Washington Place, and travel back and forth between my house and my office, and am often out late at night. The improvement in general dates back a year at least. There has been a very perceptible change."

Policeman Zimmerman, Capt. Eakins's special duty man, was recalled. He testified that the Golden Swan saloon at Sixth Avenue and Fourth Street, is an orderly place, and that Mr. Wallace, the proprietor, had a good reputation. He knew nothing against the saloon. He said he succeeded in getting evidence against 134 West Third Street, in April last, and it was raided. Since then it has been closed, he declared. The witness and other policemen failed to get into 127 West Third Street, and the Captain had to ask for the assistance of Policeman Morris Cohen of Headquarters, who succeeded in obtaining evidence warranting a raid on the house. Zimmerman said the Gorham Baseball Club, comprised of negro men, formerly occupied part of the building. The house is now closed, he said.

Zimmerman said that he tried on many occasions to get evidence against Mrs. Marie Herreman's cigar store, at 141 West Third Street, but did not succeed. He said 132 Macdougal Street was under suspicion at one time, but that it had been an orderly place for the past six months. He raided 224 Wooster Street a few years ago, but had heard nothing against the house lately.

Zimmerman said that 230 Wooster Street was a disorderly house in 1893, when he raided it. It was under suspicion during the past six months, but no evidence could be obtained against it.

Zimmerman was asked by Mr. Hess about certain houses in Thompson, Wooster, West Tenth, and East Thirteenth Streets. He said they are now orderly.

Mr. Moss said that many of the questions asked by Mr. Hess were leading ones. Commissioner Andrews thought so, too, and cautioned Mr. Hess.

Zimmerman said the reputation of the house at 210 Thompson Street is good, but that in 1892 he had raided the place and sent the present occupant to prison for six months.

When he began the cross-examination Mr. Moss cautioned Zimmerman to be careful in making his answers. Zimmerman admitted that he had arrested women sitting on the stoops of houses under suspicion.

Zimmerman denied that he had received any money from Mrs. Daurimar or Mrs. Richards, and said there had been no talk between these women and Capt. Eakins about money. He also denied receiving any money from Marie Herreman.

Zimmerman said that in a few cases the occupants were allowed to remain in houses that had been raided. He could not explain why Mrs. Meyer was not arrested when her house in Wooster Street was raided, about eighteen months ago, although she had been notorious in the neighborhood for twenty or thirty years. He denied arresting dummies in place of the real proprietors, and said he had nothing to do with arrested persons getting off with light fines. He said the case against Mrs. Meyer's house is still pending. He did not know whether Capt. Eakins had taken any steps to bring the case to trial.

Mr. Moss then went over a list of all the arrests of disorderly house keepers made by Zimmerman during Capt. Eakins's time in the Fifteenth Precinct, and found that in six cases only the punishment was imprisonment, while in ten cases the fines ranged from $25 to $100.

"I ask you, Officer Zimmerman, whether you received any financial consideration before testifying in any of the cases I have mentioned?" said Mr. Moss.

"No, Sir," replied Zimmerman; "I did not."

Zimmerman said that on several occasions the Police Justices had refused to give him warrants because he used a "stool pigeon" to get evidence. Justice Simms was one of them. The witness had arrested over 200 women since Jan. 1.

Zimmerman was seized with a severe attack of cramps while giving his testimony under cross-examination, and Mr. Moss offered to excuse him, but he preferred to continue. He said he regarded Wulfer's saloon as suspicious, because he had seen women go in there. Some of the cases in which he had made arrests a year and a year and a half ago have not yet been tried.

"Then you think your duty ends when you make the arrests. Is that so?" asked Mr. Moss.

"It is the duty of the District Attorney to bring cases to trial, not mine," responded Zimmerman.

Zimmerman told of Justice Taintor's refusal to hold the proprietress of a West Third Street house, although the evidence was strong against her.

"I am surprised at that. Judge Taintor usually holds everything," remarked Mr. Moss.

Zimmerman said that since the charges were made against Capt. Eakins he had raided four disorderly houses in the precinct. He said the reputation of the Hotel Florida has been bad. It was raided a year ago, and the proprietor, a man named Meyer, was arrested. He said he had heard complaints against Daly's Hotel, in East Thirteenth Street, only since the charges were made against Capt. Eakins. The place is now closed, he said, and the front door is secured with a padlock.

"Isn't that padlock fastened with only one hasp?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, I tried it at 2 o'clock this morning. It was securely locked," said Zimmerman.

"Well, I tried it yesterday," said Mr. Moss, "and found it secured only by one hasp. That would be an indication that some one was in the house, wouldn't it?"

"It would be an indication that some one tampered with the lock," answered Zimmerman.

Mr. Moss asked Zimmerman if he had made any efforts to secure the indictments of the owners of houses used for immoral purposes. The witness said he had not.

On redirect examination, Policeman Zimmerman said that Mrs. Herrman had been arrested in a number of cases, which had not been brought to trial. He was concerned in two or three of the arrests. He had understood that the cases were not brought to trial because Mrs. Herrman had been promised immunity for testifying before the Lexow committee.

Since that time, Zimmerman said, Mrs. Herrman had spat at him, and used the most insulting language to him in the street. He had not asked the District Attorney's office to hurry the cases, because he did not consider it to be his duty to do so, and, besides, he was afraid of being snubbed.

Zimmerman told of occasions when he had been fined by the Police Board, and said that he was unpopular in the precinct for his work among the disorderly houses.

After Zimmerman had been excused, there was an argument between Mr. Hess and Mr. Moss over the introduction as evidence of part of the record of the Lexow committee. The record was not introduced. During the argument, Mr. Hess constantly pretended to forget Senator O'Connor's name. He would refer to him as "that man from Binghamton—what's his name?" Each time Mr. Moss refreshed his opponent's memory.

An adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Other Varieties.

From The Roxbury Gazette.

Oregonian—We don't have such beastly weather as this where I came from.

Bostonian—You don't? Well, what kind of beastly weather do you have where you come from?

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Prospects of the Plan Outlined at the Oriental Hotel Meeting.

The sub-committee of the committee of railroad officials appointed to formulate a plan for the maintenance of freight and passenger rates met at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, yesterday morning, and continued in session all day. As was announced yesterday, the committee has under consideration an elaborate plan for organizing a governing board in which rail and lake lines will be represented, this board to appoint three commissioners, to whom the rate-making power is to be relegated and authority given to issue orders for the board, to construe agreements, and to act as general arbitrators. Other features of the plan include the establishment of a general freight clearing house, the discontinuance of outside soliciting freight agents, and the discontinuance of joint relations with lines which do not observe agreed rates of fare.

HIS CHILDREN KEPT FROM HIM

Edward Candee Appeals to the Law for Relief Against His Wife, Who Is Suing for Absolute Divorce.

An application was made to Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Edward Candee, the wealthy builder, for an order to compel his wife, Edith Candee, to allow him to participate in the custody and control of their two children, one eleven and the other eight years of age.

Mrs. Candee is suing her husband for absolute divorce, and in his answer Mr. Candee denies her allegations. Mrs. Candee's application for alimony, pending the trial of the action, was denied recently, because it was shown that she is possessed of considerable means, a large part of which was given to her by her husband.

For several years, it is said, Mrs. Candee employed detectives to watch her husband. When Mr. Candee went on a trip last January, a detective went on the same car and followed Mr. Candee to Denver and other places for several months, and then back to this city. When Mr. Candee was crossing the North River on a ferryboat, after his return from the West, he was served with the summons in an action brought by his wife for divorce. He was given a letter saying that Mrs. Candee had taken possession of her house and her property, had assumed the sole custody of her children, and proposed to exclude Mr. Candee from her home.

Mrs. Candee has had the custody of the children ever since. She is now with them at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, and has made arrangements to remain there until next September.

Mr. Candee has not had a chance to speak to the children since his return to the city in the Spring, and he thinks that, under the law, he has equal rights with his wife to the care and custody of the children. He insists that his wife has no right to assume the absolute control of the children. It was declared yesterday that he had been denied the privilege of seeing the children, and hence the Court was asked to settle the dispute. Ex-Judge Truax appeared for Mr. Candee.

The application was opposed by ex-Surrogate Rollins, who presented an affidavit by Mrs. Candee, in which she said that her husband had never made any effort to see the children since the separation, notwithstanding the fact that he had been in her home once. He then made no inquiry about them, she said, and at another time he passed them on the street and made no attempt to speak to them. Ex-Surrogate Rollins, while not disputing the fact that the husband had some rights in regard to the custody of the children, insisted that, in view of the fact that they were now away for the Summer for their health, their custody should not be disturbed until they returned to the city in September. He said that Mrs. Candee had no intention of taking the children out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Ex-Judge Truax declared that Mr. Candee had made efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of the children, but in vain. Once they had been taken to Newport, and now they are in the Adirondacks. He said that he had made efforts to bring about a reconciliation, but that such a step seemed to be utterly impossible in view of the position of Mrs. Candee. She has the children, and she has the property, and she proposes to hold on to both. The reason Mr. Candee had not spoken to the children when he met them on the street, his counsel said, was because they were in the company of his wife's sister and her mother, whom he had supported for years. They are now unfriendly to him, and have acted as spies for Mrs. Candee. Mr. Candee says that he loves the children, but he fears that if they are allowed to remain in the custody of their mother she will prejudice their minds against him, so that they may no longer love him as they once did. Justice O'Brien reserved his decision.

ASKS FOR MORE ALIMONY.

Mrs. Charles A. Baudouine Also Wants to Resume Her Maiden Name.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court has granted an order requiring Charles A. Baudouine to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay Agnes Maud Baudouine, who obtained a decree of absolute divorce from him on Dec. 14, 1894, an increase in the alimony which was awarded to her.

Under the decree of divorce Mr. Baudouine was ordered to pay Mrs. Baudouine $125 alimony a month, and the custody of their only child, Charles A. Boudouine, Jr., was given to Mrs. Baudouine. Mr. Baudouine is a well-known clubman, and only ten days ago he went to Hoboken, N. J., and married Mrs. Anna Childs Whitney, the divorced wife of Casper Whitney. Mrs. Baudouine is represented by Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

As a ground for asking an increase in the amount of alimony, Mrs. Baudouine says that Mr. Baudouine recently became the beneficiary of a large income on the death of his great-grandfather, Charles A. Baudouine, Sr. Her son, Charles A. Baudouine, third, will also receive a large estate in his own right under the will. By the time she obtained her decree of divorce, she says, her husband was in straitened circumstances, and hence Judge Dugro of the Superior Court, who granted the decree, gave her permission to apply to the Court for an increase in the amount of alimony whenever she considered her divorced husband's prospects would warrant it. Mrs. Baudouine says that her means and circumstances are not sufficient to maintain and educate her son in accordance with his future position and fortune, and therefore she thinks that her husband should be compelled to increase the sum which he has been paying her under the decree of the court.

Mrs. Baudouine has also obtained from Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas an order to show cause why she should not be permitted to resume her maiden name of Agnes Maud Rutter after Aug. 24 next. In her petition for this change she recites the fact that ever since she obtained the divorce she has been unwilling to be known by the name of Baudouine.

Mrs. Baudouine is the daughter of Thomas Rutter, and, after she left her husband, she went to live with her parents at 814 Fifth Avenue. At the time she obtained her decree of divorce the papers in the case were sealed by direction of the court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—A judgment has been signed by Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, confirming the report of John H. Judge, as referee, upon the accounts of David Clarkson and Duncan Archibald Pell, trustees under the trust which was created by the will of Duncan C. Pell of Newport, who died on Jan. 16, 1874, leaving a large fortune to his wife and two sons, Duncan Archibald Pell and Leslie Pell Clarke. Leslie Pell Clarke was appointed trustee in the place of Mr. Clarkson, who is almost seventy years old, and asked to be relieved.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has signed an order discharging Edward Lauterbach, the receiver of the American Rapid Telegraph Company of New-York and Connecticut. His accounts have been received, passed, and approved, and he has paid out as receiver all the sums received by him, and has made a final dividend and distribution among the parties entitled thereto, under the direction of the Court. He has been discharged by the Connecticut court.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Robins vs. Andrews. 2—Matter of Markey.

Class VII.—3—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 4—Mayor, &c., vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 5—National Union Bank vs. East River Silk Company.

Class VIII.—6—Matter of Metropolitan Co-operative Building and Loan Association. 7—Hoarty vs. McDermott. 8—Pentz vs. Mercantile Co-operative Bank. 9—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 10—Potter vs. Devendorf. 11—Matter of Tremont and Morris Avenues. 12—Matter of Forty-third Street. 13—Wolff vs. Krumsnaker. 14—Lawson vs. Sullivan. 15—Pisa vs. Butler. 16—Slater vs. Rogers. 17—Brandreth vs. Bishop. 18—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 19—New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society vs. Manson. 20—Wells vs. Smith. 21—Man vs. Butler. 22—Matter of Prudential Fire Association. 23—Chalfant Manufacturing Company vs. Shapiro. 24—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Silvorthau. 25—Johnson vs. Campion. 26—Bryant vs. Schonfeld. 27—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1084—Macdonell vs. Macdonell. 1085—Noble vs. Noble.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

222—Estate of Bridget Reidy.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Margaret L. Deraismes, Carl A. Fischer, Johann H. L. Reinemann, Emma Moyckel, Hannah F. C. Holbrook, Catharine Mahlstadt. At 2 P. M.: Albert E. Putnam, James G. K. Lawrence.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Lewis for the People.

1—William P. Devine. 2—William Wallace. 3—Max Kessler. 4—Matteo La Maida. 5—Joseph Slater. 6—James Moriarty. 7—Charles Hirsch. 8—Joseph Murphy. 9—James Lang. 10—Mamie Nagle. 11—Donato Allano. 12—Antonio Frighetto. 13—Franz Ihle. 14—Caesare Capra. 15—Morris Wasserman. 16—Peter Garrahan and Alfonso J. Steers. 17—James Patton.

Pleadings.—1—Rudolph Kayser. 2—Jacob Faschman. 3—John Thompson. 4—Louis Friend. 5—Francis Wood. 6—James A. Capraim. 7—James Clark. 8—Charles Brown. 9—James Carlton, Michael Murray, and William Kelly. 10—Charles Jansen. 11—Ferdinand Santo. 12—George D. Vittum. 13—James Robinson. 14—John Crozier, Charles Vance, and Edward Schring.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine, Jr., for the People.

1—William Gogans. 2—Julius Rosenthal. 3—Bartos Ersl. 4—Henry Menges. 5—Samuel Kelbik. 6—John Cleary. 7—Arthenasus Alexandrus. 8—Louis Combis, Louis Vacili, James Maniatakout, and Louis Cacarabos. 9—Domenico Abboncante. 10—James Byrne. 11—Thomas Donohue.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Glass vs. Jacobs—Edward J. McGuire. Lynch vs. McCool—Frederick Smyth.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Keery vs. Lockwood—Louis Hanneman. Finn vs. Greiner (two cases)—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Feeny vs. Lane—Wilbur Larremore. Buller vs. Buller—Joel M. Marx.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—William G. Read vs. Arthur Ellis Throughton—Arthur R. Bunnell.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Adolph Kolger and Mary Ann Holsten. The accounting in the estate of John H. Prentice, Charles E. Bequelin, Bathsheba Kimm, Abagail J. Bishop, Daniel McNamara, Henry Schrieffer, Barbara Furdon, Frederick Stebbins, Honora O'Connor, Christian Aigro, Helene Reiser, John O'Leahy. Revocation letters, Gevert Lukes. Administration of Annie Monson, Ann Days, Bernard Scanlon. The estate of Agnes S. Clayton. The inventory in the estate of Edward Hayden, Sr., and Frederick Jansen. The transfer tax of Frederick Grassel, Henry W. Hawkshurst, Lorenz Kolb, and James L. Bramley. No contested calendar.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Fuerst Bismarck for Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line. Dock, foot of Second Street, Hoboken. Sails at 11 A. M.

A.—Oscar Alchel, M. J. Arata, Mrs. Arata, H. Alexander, W. Angele, J. O. Allebone, Mrs. Allebone.—B.—Mrs. Elizabeth Beckmann, C. L. Bruns, Carl Bauer, Mrs. Bauer, Miss F. Blanfeld, Mrs. Rosa Bruse, Miss Anna Brockhauser, John Burry, Pierre Botkine, Frank L. Bullitz, Miss K. Bough, Mrs. H. G. Bannon, Isaac Bloom, C. F. W. Bawo, H. Bohlsen, Miss Barton, I. D. Barton, A. H. Boyd, Miss C. D. Burch, Dr. Joseph Braunstein, Mrs. Braunstein, Miss Melania Braunstein, Samuel Braunstein, Miss Braunstein, Max Burglind, P. H. Baker, Mrs. Baker, G. H. Bannon, F. A. Benedict, R. Bobel, Gustav Beneke, W. Blair.—C.—F. H. Clarke, Daniel Claus, N. Catrevas, Alfred Choesnel, A. John, T. M. Cook, Dr. Joseph Czentner, Mrs. George Carter, J. W. Cocksedge, W. Colon, E. T. Child, Miss Carita A. Chapman, Miss Nellie C. Corey, Miss Florence Clark, H. C. Calmer, T. P. Connell, Mrs. C. W. Chapin, Miss P. A. Chapin.—D.—Mrs. Anna Detzhofer, Mr. De Foch, Dr. De Forest, Mrs. De Forest, Rudolf Alfred Demmler, Mrs. Demmler, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Ronola Dahlgren, Miss M. F. Dillon, C. G. Darnell, J. C. Duncan, Mrs. Duncan, the Rev. W. A. Dwight.—E.—H. Endemann, Mrs. H. Endemann, Miss Elsa Endemann, Miss A. M. Ebbett, Miss S. M. Ebbett, Thomas B. Earley, John H. Earley, John Emmett.—F.—Dominicus Faesler, Miss Emma Fiedler, Miss Anna Fiedler, F. Fox, Mrs. Jacob Feinberg, Jacob Feinberg, A. Feuss, J. E. Felker, John Furlong, Joseph Fels, Miss E. E. Felker, W. Foster, Miss Ida F. Fay, H. Freund.—G. David Granner, Carl Goldberg, J. A. Ganzke, J. A. Gries, R. Gabbe, Mrs. Gabbe, Miss K. Grimman, Mrs. Goetz, G. Goetz, Miss Mary Goetz, Miss Gossler, Miss Mathilde Gossler, Miss M. Gaston, Walter Glyn.—H.—Miss Mary Huebler, the Rev. Eugene Halftermeyer, J. F. Hensen, Mrs. Hensen, Mrs. Martha Hendler, Mr. Haderbolchs, P. Hengsbach, Joseph Herschbech, Karl Hein, J. W. Helbig, Miss Lottie Helbig, G. E. Hesse, A. B. Hubermann, C. Hellmuth, W. H. Harding, the Misses Hayes, Mrs. Mary Hastings, Miss Anna Hymans, T. Hare, Henry Hayes, L. T. Howels, C. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock, P. Hohenadel.—I.—H. Itzigsohn, Mrs. Itzigsohn, Willy Itzigsohn.—J.—P. Jaqui, Dr. Ulrich Jahn, N. W. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. H. Jannings, H. Joseph, Miss Jarmuskwsky, S. P. Jacques, Miss E. Jacques, Mrs. H. S. Johnston.—K.—Joseph Kaufman, Dr. A. Knill, Mrs. J. Keller, Miss Sophie Kuhn, Otto Kaiser, Mrs. Caroline Klein, Mrs. Magdelene Klutz, Miss Klutz, S. B. Knuth, G. Kahn, Mrs. L. M. Kelley, F. H. Kinheim, Mr. Kridel, S. Kurzman, A. Katz, Mrs. Katz, Miss E. M. Kearney, Dr. J. T. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss A. M. Knight, Henry Kuhn, Mrs. Kuhn.—L.—P. H. Lacy, Averty M. Lowenstein, Mrs. Rosa Lenz, Miss Clementine Lals, Miss Josie Lowenstein, Herman Liebermann, Mrs. George Lotz, Willibald Lehmann, Richard Ladenburg, D. J. Leahy, R. Ashton Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence, N. W. Lunstedt, H. Lappe, A. Lindheim, J. Lorillard, Mrs. Lorillard, Carlos Lieber.—M.—Mrs. Lottie Mintz, Laurs Mathiesen, Arthur E. Mitchel, Walter Mitchel, the Rev. Hugo A. McGuire, J. J. Mueling, E. A. McLennan, Mrs. William L. McDonald, Miss Elfrida W. McDonald, Miss Jessie V. McDonald, Malcolm V. McDonald, William V. McDonald, J. T. McDonald, Francis R. Masters, Mrs. Arthur McCormick, Herman Marcus, Miss M. W. McCurdy, S. L. Meininger, A. F. Montanye, Miss M. G. Martine.—N.—Dr. B. Nachtigall, John H. Noble.—O.—A. J. Omenz.—P.—Felix Perauer, V. Pfirrmann, Frank Prine, W. Priester, Mrs. Howard Potter, Mrs. Eva Platt, G. J. Popella, A. R. Pick, Howard Potter, Mrs. Potter, G. A. Powers, Mrs. Powers, W. A. Paterson, Evan Powell, A. M. Pence, Miss Puffer, Adalfo Preudes.—R.—Emil Rasch, Mrs. Clare Ruder, Miss Lina Ruder, Mrs. Julius Risch, Miss Anna Risch, Otto Rosenthal, Miss Helene Ruschetvegh, S. Rosenberg, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Romm, Mrs. F. M. Roney, Rudolf F. Rabe, Miss N. M. Reed.—S.—Arno Schmidt, August Streitwolf, E. R. Stanton, Willie Stanton, Walter Stanton, J. H. Schen, Mrs. Schoen, Erfst Stoch, Mrs. Stoch, Miss Emma Schwarzara, Leonhard Schachtel, Miss Rose Sedelmeier, Mrs. Anna Spraul, C. Spraul, Miss Alma Spraul, Mrs. Marie Schlick, Max Schlick, Miss S. Schuhmann, Abraham Steiner, C. Otto Schwab, Lawrence F. Sexton, J. A. Stursberg, G. Sunderland, Mrs. W. Sinclair, Miss Emma Sonntag, J. W. Stanley, Herman Sonntag, J. J. Storrow, Mrs. Storrow, Miss Emma Sloper, Miss Sarah Spicer, Miss Anne Spicer, Gustav Schwarz, Seligman Schloss, Mrs. Schloss, Murray S. Schlosser, H. J. Smith, A. Schreitmuller, J. S. Stern, Miss E. F. Sinnott, C. S. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Walter Schmidt, Alfred Schmidt, Garrett P. Serviss, A. Lewis Smith, Mrs. Smith, Emil Strobel.—T.—Arnold J. Tanner, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Dorothy Tegeler, Miss Margaretha Tegeler, Miss Lizzie Telle, J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Tod, Baroness Treutler of Weistein, Edward Tansky, Robert C. Taylor, R. Taylor, Mrs. R. Taylor, Todd, Miss Mabel Todd, W. Ropes Trosh, Miss Mary Trimble, G. R. Teller.—V.—Mrs. Katharine Volt, B. Voigt, G. Villari.—W.—Ernst Wildersinn, Simon Weisdorf, Miss Emma Witte, Miss T. F. Wheeler, Miss S. V. Wheeler, F. White, A. N. Waterhouse, Mrs. Waterhouse, Miss S. Weisskopf, Miss Susie Ward, Augustus Wimpfheimer, Thomas R. Wharton, Mrs. Weinberg, Mrs. Cecilio Weidenbosch.—Y.—Dr. J. F. Young, Mrs. Young.—Z.—Jacob Zinsmeister, M. Zineman, Mrs. J. H. Zipp, Miss Florence Zipp, Miss Edna Zipp.

Not a Hero to His Servant.

From The Westminster Gazette.

In Mme. Seuron's forthcoming book of Tolstoï anecdotes—Mme. Seuron lived for ten years as governess in the Count's house—there appears the following story concerning Tolstoï's vegetarianism:

"The old Count demands that vegetarian dishes are always brought to table for him, while his wife and the rest of the family eat bifteaks and other flesh food. It often happens that the Countess furtively puts a little white chicken meat or a slice of goose on her husband's plate, but he, with indignant looks, pushes back the plate, murmuring 'No, I will not eat meat, absolutely, I will not.'

"But," adds Mme. Seuron, "I have often surprised him going to the sideboard for a piece of rosbif, which the evening before, at table, he had solemnly refused. The carnivorous instinct was reawakened, and the enormous piece of meat was swallowed in one bite by this apostle of vegetarianism."

A SUSPICIOUS CLERGYMAN

He Made the Bride and Groom Sign Affidavits that They Had Not Eloped, Before Marrying Them.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 24.—The Rev. C. F. A. Klein of this city was called upon last night to perform a wedding which made him suspect that the couple had eloped. Before he would perform the ceremony he made the bride and bridegroom make an affidavit that they had not eloped.

The couple were Adolph Heiner, a barber, and Anna L. Sinder, both of Woodbridge, N. J. The bride is seventeen years old. The happy pair drove from Woodbridge to this place in a coach, upon the back of which was chalked, in large letters, "We are going to be married." The coach was followed from Woodbridge by a body guard of twenty-five wheelmen, friends of the contracting pair. When they arrived at the minister's house and Heiner had stated his mission to the clergyman, that gentleman refused to marry them, as he stated that he thought that they had eloped. The young girl then showed Pastor Klein a note signed by her guardian, Mrs. Philip Luckhurst, consenting to the marriage. The minister doubted the validity of the signature to the note and made the bride and bridegroom make an affidavit, swearing that the signature on the note was genuine.

After the affidavit was signed the minister united them in marriage. When the couple emerged from the parsonage the wheelmen formed about the carriage and escorted the party back to Woodbridge, where a drum corps was waiting for them, and accompanied the happy couple to their new home, where a reception was held.

Gored by a Vicious Bull.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—William Beardsley, who owns an extensive dairy at Sono, is dying at his home on Montgomery Avenue, the result of an attack by a vicious Holstein bull, yesterday. While being driven across an inclosure, the bull turned, attacked Beardsley, and sent one of his horns through the man's chest. Beardsley fell, when the bull trampled on and mangled his body. He was rescued from immediate death by farm hands, who, armed with pitchforks, drove off the bull.

Change in Army Departments.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—An order was issued at the War Department to-day transferring from the Department of the Platte the portion of South Dakota lying between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude and west of the Missouri River. This puts Fort Meade, one of the largest forts in the West, into the Department of the Platte.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:50	Sun sets...7:22
Moon sets...9:09	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:50	10:14	3:35	4:00
Governors Island	10:17	10:34	4:11	4:31
Hell Gate	12:10	12:27	5:39	5:59

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Concho	Galveston	July 17
El Rio	New-Orleans	July 20
Germanic	Liverpool	July 18
Marsala	Marseilles	July 11
Panama	Bordeaux	July 11

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

America	Liverpool	July 14
Caracas	La Guayra	July 20
Persia	Hamburg	July 14
Prins Willem IV	Port-au-Prince	July 20
Wells City	Swansea	July 12

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Carib Prince	St. Lucia	July 20
La Bourgogne	Havre	July 20
Paris	Southampton	July 20
Santiago	Nassau	July 23
Taormina	Hamburg	July 10
Veendam	Rotterdam	July 17

SUNDAY, JULY 28.

Aurania	Liverpool	July 20
Indra	Swansea	July 13
Pontiac	Liverpool	July 14

MONDAY, JULY 29.

Manitoba	London	July 18
Runic	Liverpool	July 19
Saale	Bremen	July 19
State of California	Glasgow	July 19
Yumuri	Havana	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Llandaff City	July 25	Bristol	25 Whitehall St.
Delaware	July 25	Inagua	5 Bowling Green.
Edam	July 25	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	July 25	Southampton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 25	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
El Monte	July 25	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tervier	July 25	Havana	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Asiatic Prince	July 25	Fern'mbuco	2-4 Stone St.
Iroquois	July 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	July 26	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Victoria	July 26	Gibraltar	5 Bowling Gr.
Alene	July 27	Kingston	24 State St.
Marengo	July 27	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Oneida	July 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
France	July 27	London	15 Whitehall St.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Lona	July 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	July 27	Havana	113 Wall St.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	9 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Southampton	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	July 28	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lady Palmer	July 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bovic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Para	July 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Neustria	July 30	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Panama	July 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	24 State St.
Habana	July 30	Habana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	July 30	Colon	Pier 48 N. R.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Athos	July 30	Haiti	2 State St.
Andorinha	July 30	Para	80 Wall St.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	July 31	Havana	113 Wall St.
Paris	July 31	St'h'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Martello	July 31	Hull	21-23 State St.
Caribbee	July 31	St. Th'mas	39 Broadway.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Aug. 1	Bristol	25 Whitehall St.
Santiago	Aug. 2	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Adirondack	Aug. 3	Kingston	24 State St.
Auranla	Aug. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Aug. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
America	Aug. 3	London	5 Whitehall St.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Chrisuania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Thorunia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 3	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
Strathcarron	Aug. 3	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Manitoba	Aug. 4	London	4 Broadway.
P. Willem IV	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Grangense	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Saale	Aug. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Aug. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Aug. 5	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 5	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Olbers	Aug. 6	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Adler	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Runic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	St'h'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Vizonо	Aug. 7	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Ohio	Aug. 7	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ontario	Aug. 7	London	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	St'h'mpton	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	4 Broadway.
Otranto	Aug. 10	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 10	Bristol	25 Whitehall St.
Finance	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Ethiopia	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rhein	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Justin	Aug. 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Aug. 13	St'h'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Aug. 14	Caibarlen	80 Wall St.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Francisco	Aug. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Aug. 15	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Aug. 15	St'h'mpton	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bahn	Aug. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	Aug. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Aug. 17	Bristol	25 Whitehall St.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Island	Aug. 17	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Albano	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Leibnitz	Aug. 17	Pern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Cyrene	Aug. 17	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Tauric	Aug. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 21	St'h'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Picqua	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Majestic	Aug. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Aug. 21	Hull	21-31 State St.
Hindoo	Aug. 21	London	21-23 State St.

New-York, Wednesday, July 24, Arrived.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp July 14, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:12 A. M.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen July 16, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Tomast, Havana July 20, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen July 11, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:55 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Vera Cruz July 10, via Havana 20th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M. 23d.

SS Argonaut, (Br.,) McGillivray, Port Maria July 9, via Kingston 17th, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 23d.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Labutat, Marseilles July 2, via Naples 6th, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Jeremie July 9, via Kingston 18th, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 A. M.

SS Henry Dumois, (Norw.,) Hogen, Gibara 4½ ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle June 29, via Antwerp July 4, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 23d.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville July 21, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Para, Lockwood, Colon July 17, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Ventura, (of Glasgow,) Witt, Calcutta 123 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to J. R. Livermore.

Bark Syra, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Day, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 18 ds, with cedar and mahogany to order—vessel to James E. Brett.

Brig Maria Delmarco, (Braz.,) Santos, St. John, P. R., via Delaware Breakwater, 21 ds, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to Lawrence Johnson & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., fresh breeze, south, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Seneca, for Havana and Tampico; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Plessey, for Kingston, Belize, and Livingston; Yemasse, for Charleston; Antonio Zambrana, for Sanchez, San Domingo; Sydenham, for West Bay, N. S.; Suram, for Dover, for orders; Colorado, for Hull, via London; Majestic, for Liverpool; New-York, for Southampton; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao.

Barks India, for Port Elizabeth; Venturer, for Macelo, Brazil; Marie, for Stettin.

Spoken.

Ship Bangalore, (Br.,) Congdon, from New-York May 20 for Anjer, for orders, was spoken June 14 in lat 11 N, lon 32 W.

Ship William H. Macy, Amesbury, from New-York June 12 for Yokohama, was spoken June 20 in lat 23 N, lon 31 W.

Bark St. James, Banfield, from New-York April 6 for Shanghai, was spoken May 25 in lat 28 S, lon 28 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 24.—SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briland, sld. from Naples for New-York July 20.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York July 22.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) Tranaman, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York July 13, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Chicago City,

Thursday
July 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Transaction that Was Carried to Completion in London—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for William H. Morrison to Jefferson M. Levy, at $35,000, the four-story dwelling, 68 West Thirty-fifth Street, 18 by 60 by 98.9. The principals to the transaction are both in London, where the contract of sale was entered into. Mr. W. J. Van Pelt, of Mr. Read's office, who is on a vacation over there brought the parties together.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother, have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to L. Lease & Co., the four-story brick tenement, with stores at the southwest corner of Scammel and Madison Streets, 25 by 91, at about $23,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold for D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., under foreclosure to John Kehoe, the two-six-story brick tenements, 105 and 107 Clinton Street, west side, 50 feet north of Delancey Street, each 25 by 100, at $10,827.37 and $39,175, respectively.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Adler & Herrman, at $50,583.34, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100, with five-story brick flat and four brick dwellings.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 313, 315, 319, and 323 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, beginning 43 feet east of Walton Avenue; the first, 17.8 by 89.4½ by 17.10⅜ by 103.10; the next, 17.8 by 91.10½ by 17.10⅜ by 89.4½; the next, 17.8 by 92.10 by 17.10⅜ by 103.1½, and the last, 18.6½ by 102.10⅜ by 18.6⅞ by 102.6, four three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $8,100.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Cramp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment $26,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Fifty-seventh Street to Fifty-eighth Street, 400 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, one-story iron machine shop, by Eastmans Company, New-York; cost, $12,000.

Bleecker and Wooster Streets, northeast corner, seven-story and basement brick store and lofts, by John Kehoe of 335 East Fifteenth Street; cost, $70,000.

No. 159 West Nineteenth Street, four-story brick stable, by R. H. Macy & Co. of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 209 and 211 Front Street, three-story brick stable, by Paul N. Yanser of 14 Front Street; cost, $9,000.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, southwest corner, one-story frame shed, by Joseph H. Warren of 127 Broad Street; cost, $100.

No. 18 Worth Street, seven-story brick warehouse, by E. J. Lee of Sheperdstown, West Va.; cost, $15,000.

No. 153 Elizabeth Street, by Catherine Aste, alterations to a three-story brick tenement and storage house; cost, $1,200.

No. 420 Mott Avenue, by Ellen Bannister, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 17 Washington Square, by William R. Stewart, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 474 Broadway, by William M. and John H. Purdy, alterations to four-story brick store and loft; cost, $100.

No. 2,047 Bathgate Avenue, by John B. Smith, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $50.

No. 219 Sixth Avenue, by Henry Lesinsky, alterations to a four-story brick store and offices; cost, $3,500.

No. 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, by W. C. Osborn, alterations to a four-story and basement brick private dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 89 Walker Street, by John E. Kaughran, alterations to a four-story brick factory and office; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 138 and 140 East Thirty-seventh Street, by New-York Retail Grocers' Union, alterations to a five-story brick store, hall, &c.; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Seventh Street, south side, 147 feet west of Sixth Avenue, four-story brick flat, eight families, 30 by 61, $11,000; William Brown, Seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, owner.

Church Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of East Twenty-first Street, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 36.6, $4,000; A. M. Williamson, owner.

East Avenue, east side, 103.6 feet north of Pinehurst Avenue, two-story brick produce store, 20 by 60, $2,400; L. I. Poultney Company, owners.

Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, seven three-story brick flats, three families, 19 by 45, $24,500; G. W. Quarton, owner.

Sunnyside Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Miller Avenue, two-story framed dwelling, 20 by 30, $1,600; Charles Schaefer, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 24.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 162; Morris Young and wife to Max Pawliger $36,000
FREMONT AV, s 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Charles E. Dowdall and wife to Agnes O'Brien 1
5TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue D, 50x 216, 4th St, x50x216, being Lot 79, map of Unionport; William W. Farber to George W. Lithgow 500
WOOSTER ST, 183; Adolph M. Rendheim and wife to David E. Oppenheimer 1
SCOTT AV, s s, 70 ft w of Decatur Av, 24x96; Edward Martens to Alexander J. Melville 5,500
BOWERY, 338; Emma Feiter to Louis G. Vause 1
6TH AV, w s, 81.8 ft s of 123d St, 19x 80; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society 22,000
50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x100.5; Daniel Guigsberg to George J. Eisenbeis, jr. 25,000
88TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, run 55x 104x25.2x100.2; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Benjamin Hirsch 23,700
PIOT, 3; map of lands of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge; William M. Dean and wife to Thomas Brown 1
GREAT JONES ST, 40; John B. Smith to Thomas W. Keogh 1
BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Frank Koch and wife to Sophie Goff 1
CONGRESS ST, w s, 75 ft s of West Houston St, 50x129.2xirregular; Isaac Williams to John M. Williams 1
1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x83.6x25.2x80.4, to Houston St; Charles Cole, executor; 157 East 60th St, 5 years 15,000
MARSH, Morris C., to Bertha Tim; n s of 147th St, 550 ft w of 7th Av, 6 months 2,000
MOORE, Marian E., to Richard Cummings; n s of 147th St, 550 ft w of 7th Av, 6 months 2,000
SAME to Mary R. Bennett; same property, 3 years 16,000
MORROW, James B., to William Sorley; n s of 134th St, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 10,000
McAULIFFE, Timothy, and Henry G. Gabay and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 84th St, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 18,000
McCLOSKEY, James A., and wife to Martin Furlong; n s of 26th St, 302.10 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000
PAPE, Charles, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 414, map of Ephraim B. Levy, Van Nest Park, 3 years 300
SHEDLINSKY, Moses, and wife to Carrie Gottgetreu; n e corner of Delancey and Christie Sts, 2 years 5,000
SCHLESINGER, John, to United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 1 and 8, map of 65 lots, Park Oak Tree plot, 3 years, (two mortgages) 1,365
STRICKER, William, and wife to John D. B. Ryer; w s of Central Av, Lot 92, map of Monterey, 3 years 1,500
SCRUGHAM, William W., to Gustav Falk; 308 West 103d St, 3 years 16,000
SULLIVAN, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 379 Pearl St, 3 years 10,000
SEITZ, William, to Felix Levy; n s of 175th St, 52.6 ft e of Washington Av, 2 months 5,000
PAWLIGER, Max, to Morris Young; 162 West Houston St, 1 year 1,850
REEBER, William C., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of Brook Av, 425.4 ft e of Renwick property, 1 year, (three mortgages) 4,250
WIEDERMAN, Morris, to Jacob Rosenbaum and Christopher W. Wilson; 221 to 225 West 16th St, demand 2,518
WILKINSON, James, to Laura F. Van Riper; w s of St. George's Crescent, Lot 19, map of G. P. & H. B. Opdyke, also Webster Av, s e corner of Welch St, 2 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERRICK, Abram H., to Minnie Berrick, ½ part $1,000
BURTON, William H., to Charles A. Plammer 1
MITTNACHT, Henrietta A., to Rosa B. Wiegman 1
McKIMMIN, Margaret J., and others to Oscar Purdy 7,084
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, to Paulina Schlesinger 5,900
FURK, Leopold, to Rosa Weill 2,500
SAME to same 500
THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISsion Society of New-York to William A. and George E. Hoe 15,385
WEBER, Emma, and others, executors of Theresa Luft, to Emma Weber 10,000
SAME to Eliza Koch 12,000
SAME to Mary Ehrhard 10,000
ZOLLER LUMBER COMPANY to the National Spraker Bank of Canajoharie, N. Y. 1
DORSETT, Eliza M., to George Inness, jr., executor of George Inness 4,000
LEVINS, Catharine C., to Mary J. Levins. 700

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV AND 117TH ST, n e corner, 100x 100; Raffaele Padovani against Tillie E. Smith and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
100TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of Park Av, 33.4 ft front; William Miller against Hugh Thornton and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 90 ft front; William P. Douglas against Thomas W. Conkling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LEROY ST, 57 to 63; Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia against Max Danziger, trustee, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
INTERIOR LOT, begins at point 37 ft s of 38th St, 150 ft e of 1st Av, runs n e 58xe 29 to bulkhead at East River x s 20.7x n w 19.3x w 59 to beginning; Patrick Skelly against Mary A. Jones and others, (action to recover possession.)
20TH ST, 420 and 422; Washington Life Insurance Company against Jane E. Huyler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
96TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; Anton D'Andre against Joseph J. Zimmerman and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
78TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8 ft front; William A. Hoe and others against Anna E. Williamson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
163D ST, s s, 590 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 26.9 ft front; Frederick Dillenworth against Catharine Barth, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

FORDHAM PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 75x114; L. D. Carter against Elizabeth A. McMullen, owner and contractor $588
FORDHAM PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 50x114; same against Joseph V. McMullen, owner and contractor 1,150
AMSTERDAM AV AND 103D ST, s w corner, 75x100; George Mackenzie against Peter Mitchell and the Castle Hotel Company, owners; Peter Mitchell, contractor. 41
165TH ST, s s, 54 ft w of Kelly St, 36x 100; same against James Barrett, owner and contractor 55
167TH ST, 221 and 223 West; George F. Werner against Morris Wiedermann and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 1,750
117TH ST, 53 to 61 East; Vincenzo Valeton against Tillie E. Smith and John J. Macdonald, owners; Francesco P. Bellette, contractor 560

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Sharp Advance in Wheat with a Fair Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firm—Cotton Steady — Coffee Barely Steady.

Wheat made a sharp upward turn on reports of crop damage, and following the West and Europe, while foreign houses bought freely, and local shorts covered, with considerable excitement. Provisions followed grain and made an advance, with only a moderate business. Cotton was moderately active and about steady. Coffee was easier and very quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	75¾@	Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28¾@ 28¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	49½@	Flour, straights, Spring	$3.40 @$3.70
Flour, straights, Winter	3.55 @ 3.75	Flour, straights, Minnesota	3.55 @ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7 @	Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	12.25 @12.75	Lard, Western steam	6.65 @
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00	Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@ 4¾	Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@ 8¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾@	Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	Copper, lake	11.35 @11.50
Lead	12¼@ 3.45		

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced 3¾@4¼c, on report of crop damage, light offerings, moderate receipts of Winter wheat, firmer cables, higher Western markets, foreign buying, and local covering, closing strong, with a fairly active trade....Spot was held at 4¼c advance, which checked any desire to purchase....Quotations at close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1½c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 3¾ over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 77¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 79¾c; No. 1 Manitoba, 79¾c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 96,100 bushels; receipts, 14,775 bushels; Atlantic ports, 113,945 bushels; in the interior, 265,524 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, but gained ⅝c, through firmer cables, better Western markets, and local covering....Spot was less active and firm at ½@⅝c advance, with sales scarce. Sales, 51,000 bushels, including, for export, 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do at 43⅝c, free on board, afloat, December delivery; the trade bought 75,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 49½c, elevator; 25,000 bushels do at ½c under September, in elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 50¼c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 1c over September, delivered....Receipts, 117,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 181,727 bushels; in the interior, 167,361 bushels....Clearances hence, 129,704 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 158,537 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, but closed firm at ¼@⅜c advance, following corn and the West. ....Spot were unchanged and in light demand. ....Sales, 64,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 31½c for 14,000 bushels; do, clipped, 33c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 28½@28⅝c; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 29¼c; No. 2 mixed, 29¾c for 35,000 bushels; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 32@40c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 36,800 bushels; exports, 30,439 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	25,000	74¼@75¾	75¾
August	320,000	72¾@75¾	75¾
September	5,995,000	72¾@75¾	75¾
October	105,000	73¼@76¼	76¼
December	4,240,000	74½@77⅝	77½
May	180,000	77½@80⅝	80¼
Total	10,740,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July		@	49¾
September	120,000	49¾@49⅞	49⅞
May	25,000	40¾@41¼	41¼
Total	145,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July		@	28¾
August		@	27½
September	10,000	27 @	27
October	25,000	27¼@	27¼
Total	35,000		

FLOUR—There was a firmer feeling, based on the sharp advance in wheat, with fancy grades held higher, but only a moderate trade. Sales, 20,800 bbls, including City Mills, 4,700 bbls patents, 3,600 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls extra, at quotations; 7,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.90@$4.10; 3,700 bbls bakers' extra at $3@ $3.30; 750 bbls medium do at $2.90@$3; 500 bbls Winter patents at $3.85@$4; 8,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.80; 800 bags No. 1 at $2.90; and 300 bbls No. 2 at $3....Arrivals, 8,557 bbls and 10,070 sacks; exports, 1,379 bbls and 2,015 sacks, from Atlantic ports, 12,479 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
Clears	3.30@ 3.60
Straights	3.40@ 3.60
White wheat, straights	3.80@
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	4.00@ 4.05
City patents	@ 4.60
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	@ 3.65
City supers	@ 3.40
City fines	@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@
No. 1	2.70@$2.90	3.00@$3.10
Clears	2.90@ 3.00	3.05@ 3.30
Straights	3.30@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.70
Patents	3.55@ 3.70	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00	4.00@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Dull, but steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@ $3.75; fancy, $3.90.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Pure grandwine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated, yellow meal, $2.80@ $3; white, do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine meal, 1.06@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50 @$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@85c.; middlings, 90@95c; shorts, 85c@$1.02½; rye feed, 80c; oilmeal, $22.50 @$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and $1 for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was business only in a jobbing way, while prices were held about steady; clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The full advance that has been made was more easily sustained upon yesterday's market. The improvement from the inside figures of last week has been 2¼c per gallon on prime. The good off-grade yellow was holding closer to prime than has been expected. The claim has been that prime would run away from the lower quality in price on account of its relatively light supply. The fact that, in addition to cut for the holidays in the South, there was less prime oil than looked for on offer, and that it was more closely bought up than other qualities, gave confidence that its price would stand on a fairly higher basis, and that just at the moment there is demand for good off-grade, in part to cover contracts, and this short interest keeps the grade well along with the otherwise firmer tendency. There were sales of 100 bbls prime yellow at 27½c; 300 bbls do at 28c, closing at 28c, and 150 bbls good off-grade at 27½c, closing at 27@27½c. There were demands for export for several lots, reaching nearly 1,000 bbls, and the bid prices were very close to the asking rates, in instances within ½c. White oil did not change in price; graded at 30@31c....MENHADEN was dull; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Ceylon quoted at 5½c, and Cochin at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL had a fair inquiry, with city quoted at 59c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a small demand, with pure unracked offered at 52c; packer yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand, with 51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—The Standard Oil Company's price for Pennsylvania crude oil to-day is $1.52½. The opening price here and at Oil City was the same as the Standards.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Speculation was away from the hog products, and chiefly in grain. On account of the sharp advance in wheat there was an attempt to strengthen provisions, but it did not meet with much success, the improvement being only a trifle on pork, while the close on lard and ribs was essentially as on Tuesday, or only 2½ points better. The dragging condition of business and the fair supplies and lower prices for hogs tended to give only a few changes through the day in prices. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 18,000 head.

LARD—Opened 2½ points lower at the West, and went off 2½ points more, but recovered 5 to 8 points in sympathy with the upward movement in grain, closing 2½ points up for the day on September, with other months unchanged, but rather firm. Trading was slack generally. July closed at 6.25c nominal; September was at 6.27@6.35c, closing at 6.32@6.35c; October at 6.35@6.40c, closing at 6.40c nominal; January at 6.27½@6.32c, closing at 6.30c bid. There was a moderate trading in cash early in the day, to the amount of 500 tcs, at 6.60@6.62½c, with the close at 6.65c. City steam was firm at 6.25c, at which 60 tcs were sold. Options—Sale of 250 tcs September at 6.65c, closing at 6.65c. Refined was taken up moderately for the Continent, with 500 tcs sold. Quoted at 7.05c, and South American at 7.30c. Compound lard was in trifle better home demand, with 4¾@5¼c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—There was a little business here with exporters, and at generally steady prices, with sales of 250 bbls mess. The West was down 10c, but recovered about 17½c, and closed firm, with little trading. July closed at $10.75 nominal; September was at $10.67½@$10.85, closing at $10.85; January at $10.65 bid to $10.82 bid, closing at $10.82. Prices here were: For mess, $12.25@$13; family mess, $12.50@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $12.25@$14.25.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little business; prices were held too high, and demands from the mining regions were turned to other points; loose pickled bellies were held at 8c, but there were jobbing sales only, while boxed clear bellies were offered at 7¼c, as in least demand. Trading in hams and shoulders was light, while their prices were barely steady. City-pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7¾@8c; 10-lb bellies, 7¾@8c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams at 9¼@10c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾@ 8¾c for 12-lb, and 8¾@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The short rib dealings were slow, while prices, after ruling 2½ points lower, closed that much higher for the day. At the West July closed at $6.10 nominal, where September was at $6.12½@$6.17, closing at $6.17; October, $6.12½@$6.17, closing at $6.15@$6.17; January, $5.00@$5.65, closing at $5.60 bid.

BEEF—Choice export lots were in demand moderately at well sustained prices, while other grades were moving out slowly. Quotations: Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack, but prices were held firmly. Quoted here at $18, and $17 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were fairly well supported in price; receipts at the West, 42,617 head; same time last year, 65,549 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; dull; 5@10c lower; $4.90@$5.20; left over, 13,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,573 head; slow; 10@15c lower; $4.25@$5.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,654 head; lower; $4.50@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 1,800 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.60@$4.95. Pittsburg, dull; $5.10@$5.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 500 head; $4.50@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; lower; $4.75@$5.10. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5.30@ $5.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $5@$5.25. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market has become very dull, with the large buyers either holding off or declining to pay over 4c for city; the asking price is 4¼c; in country-made lots there was a slow trading, with sales of 80,000 lb in lots at 4¼@4¾c as to quality.

STEARINE—Of oleostearine there were sales of 50,000 lb at 6½c. The stock here for prompt delivery has become reduced to about 100,000 lb. There were offerings, however, ahead, and these were neglected. The feeling at the close was dull and easy. The West had withdrawn from this market, and the only regular general offerings to sell at 6¾c, with a belief there that 6½c, if offered, would obtain large lots. For lard stearine the market was slow and about nominal at $8.80 for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and influenced by the failure of Europe to follow the advance of yesterday, with the close barely steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline. Havre was steady at partly ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at partly ¼ pfennig gain....Spot Rio was active and firm at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14½c for No. 8. Sales, part late Tuesday, of 8,000 bags low-grade Rio and Santos on private terms; 500 bags Santos No. 7, to arrive, at 17¼c, and 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 2,000 bags at 15.05. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.10c, 250 bags at 15.15c, and 250 bags at 15.10c; March, 500 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 1,750 bags; total for day, 3,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.80@14.90	12.55@12.65
February	14.75@14.85	12.50@12.60
March	14.70@14.80	12.45@12.50
April	@	12.35@12.45
May	@	12.30@12.40
July	14.85@14.95	15.10@15.15
August	14.85@15.00	14.40@14.45
September	14.95@15.00	13.70@13.75
October	15.05@15.10	13.25@13.30
November	14.95@15.05	12.80@12.85
December	14.90@15.00	12.70@12.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	235,720
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,845
Total stock in New-York to-day	228,875
Total stock in Baltimore	59,714
Deliveries yesterday	306—59,409
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,333
Deliveries yesterday	428—43,905
	103,314
Total stock in United States	332,189
Afloat from Rio per steam to July 23	85,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to July 23	23,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to July 23	46,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 19	16,000
	170,000
Total	502,189
Same time 1894	345,042

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.70 above No. 7	No. 7	..... above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	½ below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.55 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	..... above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	23¼@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra	.....
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Cora	16¾@17½
Macassar	.....	Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo	.....	Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18½@19
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¼	Mexican	.....
Do, f'r to g'd	18¾@19	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American	.....	Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala, and Coban	19 @21½
San Salvador	17¾@18¾	Jamaica	16¾@20
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and steady at unchanged prices to 1 point decline, with trading chiefly on local account and largely in a switching way, and Liverpool 3¼@4 points down. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 502 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7¼
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	11c off
Strict middling finged	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extreme. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
July	6.76@6.78			.....
August	6.76@6.77	6.77	6.69	53,400
September	6.83@6.84	6.83	6.75	10,000
October	6.88@6.89	6.89	6.81	56,900
November	6.92@6.94	6.93	6.85	9,300
December	6.98@6.99	6.99	6.91	18,300
January	7.03@7.04	7.04	6.96	29,500
February	7.03@7.10	7.06	7.04	2,800
March	7.13@7.15	7.10	7.09	300
Total				180,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 26.

	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
Galveston	94		4		7	...	...
New-Orleans	114	589	28	48	...	...	...
Mobile	2		...	2	...	...	...
Savannah	135		1	7	1	...	...
Charleston	25		...	3	3	...	...
Wilmington	...		12	...	2	...	...
Norfolk	8		3	14	2	...	...
New-York	...		...	206	...	...	...
Boston	183		53	265	7	...	...
Philadelphia	...		8	41	166	...	...
West Point	...		...	...	23	...	...
Total	561	670	566	259	...	...	...
This day last week	492	822	433	334	338	204	
This day last year	209	1,120	980	267	661	375	

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades rather scarce, and firm prices obtained, with good demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	@	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Foreign was in most demand, with values firm.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Japan	3¾@4
Fair	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	.....
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—There was an increased demand for raws at full prices. Sales, 11,000 bags centrifugals, to Philadelphia, 95° test, at 2 5-16c, cost and freight, and 8,000 bags do, 96° test, at 11s, cost and freight....Refined fairly active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅜@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades:

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼	
Coarse powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4	7-16@4¾	
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼	
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼	
Powdered	4¼	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅜	
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅜	
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4⅜	
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	11-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5	
Mold A	4	11-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅜	
Confectioners' A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜	
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜	
Phoenix A	4

steers, 1,247 lb, at $5; 21 do, 1,143 lb, at $4.65; 10 Virginia do, 1,048 lb, at $3.75; 2 oxen, 1,375 lb, at $2.50; 4 bulls, 1,158 lb, at $2.40; 2 cows, 835 lb, at $2.40. SHERMAN & CULVER—19 Illinois steers, 1,230 lb, at $5.55; 19 do, 1,344 lb, at $5.45; 24 do, 1,262 lb, at $5.30; 6 do, 1,222 lb, at $5.20; 15 do, 1,313 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,147 lb, at $4.90; 18 do, 1,142 lb, at $4.80; 16 Ohio do, 1,514 lb, at $5.50; 20 do, 1,122 lb, at $4.50; 10 do, 1,054 lb, at $4.25; 15 do, 985 lb, at $3.60; 17 State do, 1,264 lb, at $4.65; 8 do, 1,090 lb, at $4.20; 2 Texas do, 1,017 lb, at $3.85; 22 do, 1,025 lb, at $3.65. S. JUDD & CO.—10 bulls, 759 lb, at $1.90. S. W. SHERMAN—25 Illinois steers, 1,148 lb, at $5.15; 18 do, 1,300 lb, at $5.15; 16 do, 1,134 lb, at $4.90; 19 do, 1,132 lb, at $4.90. M. GOLDSMITH—18 Illinois steers, 1,332 lb, at $5.40; 1 do, 1,500 lb, at $5.25; 17 do, 1,228 lb, at $5.15; 37 do, 1,225 lb, at $5.10. J. SHAMBERG & CO.—5 Illinois steers, 1,372 lb, at $5.10. HUME & MULLEN—2 stags, 1,250 lb, at $2.75; 8 bulls, 557 lb, at $2; 14 do, 713 lb, at $1.75; 19 cows and heifers, 662 lb, at $5; 13 do, 567 lb, at $4.95; 1 cow, 880 lb, at $2, 8 do, at $30 head; 17 do, at $8. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 bulls, 760 lb, at $1.90; 1 do, 790 lb, at $2.20; 1 do, 930 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 700 lb, at $1.85; 12 do, 743 lb, at $1.65; 22 do, 717 lb, at $1.60. G. DILLENBACK—4 bulls, 773 lb, at $2; 2 do, 760 lb, at $1.75. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—10 bulls, 936 lb, at $2; 11 do, 760 lb, at $1.75; 20 cows, at $8.50 head; 15 do, at $10.50; 2 do, at $17.50; 2 yearlings at $8 each.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 170 head, of which 128 for sale. Trade dragging and barely steady. Prices were generally rated at $22@33 head lower. Ordinary to good sold mainly at $20@$12.50; choice next to milkers, at $45@$50, calves included. —SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—8 fresh cows, calves included, at $30@$40 head. HUME & MULLEN—12 cows, calves included, at $28 each; 1 cow at $42.50; 1 do at $32.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—5 cows, calves included, at $25@$35.

CALVES—Receipts, 4,077 head, of which 4,538 head on sale. The market opened dull and barely steady for veals, and a fraction lower for buttermilks and fed calves; closed easier all around, with 250 head to sell at a late hour; common to choice veals sold at $4.25@$6.25 100 lb; a few selected and extra do at $6.50@$6.60; culls and $3@$4; buttermilks and grassers at $2.25@$2.85; and a few head at $3; fed and mixed lots at $2.75@$3.75. Dressed calves easier at 6½@9c for city-dressed veals, 6@8½c for country-dressed, 4@5½c for dressed grassers and buttermilks, 4@6c for little calves. —SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 175 lb average, at $6.50 100 lb; 20 do, 202 lb, at $6.25; 20 do, 152 lb, at $6; 139 do, 122 lb, at $5.50; 5 do, 200 lb, at $5.25; 11 culls, 160 lb, at $4; 15 fed calves, 593 lb, at $3.50; 45 do, 172 lb, at $3.25; 19 do, 204 lb, at $3; 50 mixed calves, 161 lb, at $3.12½; 122 do, 140 lb, at $2.85; 135 do, 160 lb, at $2.85; 10 at $2.75; 36 grassers and buttermilks, 144 lb, at $2.50; 3 grassers, 320 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—37 veals, 144 lb, at $6.25; 291 do, 148 lb, at $6; 36 do, 140 lb, at $5.75; 18 do, 120 lb, at $5; 29 culls, 183 lb, at $4.50; 29 culls, 145 lb, at $4; 68 fed calves, 141 lb, at $3.50; 62 buttermilks, (few veals,) 177 lb, at $3; 39 buttermilks, 125 lb, at $2.75; 60 do, 162 lb, at $2.65. G. DILLENBACK—105 veals, 139 lb, at $6.25; 104 do, 151 lb, at $6; 93 culls, 184 lb, at $3.50; 10 do, 152 lb, at $3; 17 mixed calves, 195 lb, at $3.75; 85 buttermilks, 168 lb, at $2.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 veals, 170 lb, at $6.50; 4 do, 152 lb, at $6.35, 6 do, 147 lb, at $6.30; 12 do, 145 lb, at $6.25; 10 do, 145 lb, at $6.10; 15 do, 117 lb, at $5.25; 9 culls, 126 lb, at $4; 2 fed calves, 235 lb, at $3.50; 30 buttermilks, (few veals,) 185 lb, at $3.12½; 43 mixed calves, 160 lb, at $3; 11 do, 163 lb, at $3. EGE & OTIS—62 veals, 147 lb, at $6.25; 31 do, 147 lb, at $6; 9 culls, 170 lb, at $4. S. SANDERS—54 veals, 152 lb, at $6.25; 125 do, 150 lb, at $6; 6 culls, 130 lb, at $4; 8 fed calves, 202 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 217 lb, at $3.25; 18 grassers and buttermilks, 191 lb, at $3.50; 50 veals, 148 lb, at $6.25; 25 do, 141 lb, at $5.50; 8 fed calves, 181 lb, at $3; 61 mixed calves, 153 lb, at $3; 3 grassers, 163 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—64 veals, 146 lb, at $5.75; 5 do, 104 lb, at $5; 2 do, 120 lb, at $4.50; 4 culls, 180 lb, at $3.50; 11 mixed calves, 111 lb, at $3; 45 do, 157 lb, at $3. J. P. NELSON—67 veals, 150 lb, at $6.25; 44 do, 147 lb, at $6; 16 do, 141 lb, at $5; 6 do, 130 lb, at $5, 58 Buffalo do, 143 lb, at $5.50; 100 do, 129 lb, at $5; 7 culls, 125 lb, at $4; 22 do, 175 lb, at $3; 74 Buffalo fed calves, 213 lb, at $3.25; 33 buttermilks, 162 lb, at $2.85; 6 fed do, 267 lb, at $2.75; 11 grassers, 227 lb, at $2.50. J. H. WILKERSON—16 veals, 152 lb, at $6; 6 culls, 177 lb, at $3.50. NEWTON & CO.—34 West Virginia calves, 140 lb, at $4.87½. S. JUDD & CO.—50 veals, 140 lb, at $6.25; 197 do, 152 lb, at $6; 154 do, 158 lb, at $5.75; 57 do, 152 lb, at $5.60; 124 do, 155 lb, at $5.50; 14 do, 153 lb, at $5.50; 31 fed veals, 153 lb, at $5; 38 do, 153 lb, at $3.50; 40 do, 183 lb, at $3.25; 14 do, 182 lb, at ——; 59 do, 153 to 189 lb, at $3; 39 buttermilks, 145 to 176 lb, at $2.50@$2.75. ALLISON—50 veals, 150 lb, at $6; 5 do, 124 lb, at $5; 2 do, 120 lbs, at $3; 4 do, 150 lb, at $3; 4 do, 150 lb, at $2.75; 40 do, 150 lb, at $3.62½; 75 do, 145 lb, at $3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 63 cars, or 14,905 head; 4 cars for city butchers, ½ car for export, and 58½ cars for the market; making, with 12 cars held over yesterday, 70½ cars on sale. The market opened firm and extreme lots dull, at a decline of 25c on good stock and 25@50c on common and medium grades; continued to drop until the close, leaving 17 cars unsold, common to prime sheep sold at $1.75@$3.75, and $4.50 per 100 lb; culls at $2@$2.75; ordinary to extra prime lambs at $3@$5.50. Dressed mutton lower at 4½@7c; a few choice carcasses, 7½@8c; dressed lambs easier at 6@10½c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—20 Virginia lambs, 71 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 231 do, 68 lb, at $5.37½; 15 do, 67 lb, at $6; 211 do, 68 lb, at $5.75; 60 do, 64 lb, at $5; 375 do, 66 lb, at $4.75; 242 do, 63 lb, at $4; 35 do, 65 lb, at $4; 15 do, 60 lb, at $3.75; 48 do, 70 lb, at $3.25; 200 Kentucky do, 67 lb, at $5.12½; 50 do, 50 lb, at $3.25; 261 Western do, 62 lb, at $4; 220 Western sheep, 88 lb, at $3; 10 Virginia do, 117 lb, at $4.25; 14 do, 97 lb, at $3.50; 94 do, 83 lb, at $3; 46 do, 118 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—432 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5.25; 231 do, 64 lb, at $4.60; 241 do, 63 lb, at $4.25, 245 do, 63 lb, at $4.25; 262 Virginia do, 67 lb, at $4.80; 202 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 63 do, 63 lb, at $4.60; 120 West Virginia do, 58 lb, at $3.75; 6 West Virginia sheep, 115 lb, at $3.25; 230 Western do, 78 lb, at $2.90; 106 Ohio do, 113 lb, at $3.65; 150 do, 72 lb, at $2.80. J. WILKERSON—37 lambs, 70 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 24 do, 75 lb, at $4; 175 Ohio sheep, 91 lb, at $3.87½; 25 do, 84 lb, at $3.87½; 231 do, 85 lb, at $3.35; 19 do, 80 lb, at $2. S. JUDD & CO. 233 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $4.50; 280 Western do, 57 lb, at $4.75; 240 West Virginia do, 75 lb, at $3.85; 50 do, 85 lb, at $2.75; 200 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 227 Ohio do, 80 lb, at $3.25; 237 do, 77 lb, at $2.75; 150 do, 65 lb, at $2. 50 State do, 103 lb, at $2.50. 4 do, 97 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 92 lb, at $5.50; 34 do, 58 lb, at $4.75; 177 do, 64 lb, at $4.50; 61 do, 63 lb, at $4; 235 Western sheep and lambs, 78 lb, at $2.87½; 41 State do, 67 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS 31 West Virginia lambs, 69 lb, at $4.50; 75 do, 55 lb, at $3.50; 255 do, 55 lb, at $3.50; 162 State do, 65 lb, at $3.75; 67 do, 61 lb, at $3; 189 Ohio sheep, 91 lb, at $3.25; 6 State do, 100 lb, at $3; 125 do, 99 lb, at $2.90; 174 West Virginia do, 61 lb, at $4.90. M. COLLINS 173 Kentucky lambs, 68 lb, at $4.75; 51 do, 59 lb, at $3.50; 220 West Virginia do, 64 lb, at $4.50; 11 do, 63 lb, at $4.25; 272 do, 59 lb, at $4; 29 State do, 59 lb, at $3.75. ALLISON—20 Ohio sheep, 110 lb, at $3.50; 38 State do, 83 lb, at $2. HUME & MULLEN—78 State lambs, 73 lb, at $5.25; 16 do, 69 lb, at $4.50; 12 sheep, 98 lb, at $3; 224 buffalo do, 71 lb, at $4.75; 200 do, 62 lb, at $4.50. D. HARRINGTON—68 State lambs, 70 lb, at $5; 42 do, 60 lb, at $4; 220 Buffalo do, 59 lb, at $4; 260 do, 51 lb, at $3; 188 Kentucky do, 61 lb, at $4; 205 Buffalo sheep, 87 lb, at $2.50; 420 do, 75 lb, at $3; 48 State do, 102 lb, at $3. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—11 lambs, 62 lb, at $4.75; 4 sheep, 77 lb, at $3.

HOGS—Receipts, 30 cars, or 4,710 head, of which 9 cars were on sale. Market opened dull and easier and closed weak at 30c lower. Sales were at $5.55@$5.65 for heavy to medium hogs, and a few choice light sold at $5.80; late sales were at $5.25@$5.50.—SALES.—S. SANDERS—13 hogs, 180 lb average, at $5.65 100 lb; 13 do, 180 lb, at $5.55. J. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late yesterday—21 hogs, 310 lb, at $5.60; 6 do 198 lb, at $5.75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,288 head; total for week thus far, 11,000 head; for same time last week, 10,500 head; consigned through, 3,500 head; to New-York, 1,240 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened tending lower; but few here; closed easy; all sold; good fat mixed butchers', $3.25@$3.65; old to fat cows, $2@$2.75; stockers, $2@$2.75; common milkers dull at $16@$25 per head. Hogs —Receipts last 24 hours, 6,420 head; total for week thus far, 29,120 head; for same time last week, 23,010 head; consigned through, 3,800 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 4,500 head; market opened dull and ruled 15@25c lower; closed dull and weak, with several loads unsold; Yorkers, good to choice, $5.30@$5.35; mixed, $5.25@$5.30; medium, $5.20@$5.25; pigs, $5.25; pigs, good to extra, $5.40@$5.60; roughs, $4.25@$4.50; stags, $3.75@$4. Sheep and Lambs —Receipts last 24 hours, 4,700 head; total for week thus far, 37,400 head; for same time last week, 25,750 head; consigned through, 750 head; to New-York, 500 head; on sale, 1,750 head; market opened dull and lower for all but fancy lambs, which closed steady; but few sold; about all sold; extra fancy lambs, $4.85@$5.15; good to choice, $4.25@$4.75; light to fair, $3@$4; culls and common, $1.50@$2.75; good mixed sheep, $2@$2.50; choice yearlings and wethers, $2.60@ $3; export sheep, $3.50@$4; culls, 75c@$1.25.

choice mixed, $4.75@$5.10; choice assorted, $5.10 @$5.25; light, $4.80@$5.25; pigs, $3@$4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4. lambs, $3@$4.90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 77s 6d; prime mess steady at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, steady at 57s 6d; do, medium, steady at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 37s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 36s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 34s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, dull at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s. Resin Common dull at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot easy at 32s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 3d, No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western spot, firm at 4s 4½d; July firm at 4s 3½d; August steady at 4s 1¾d; September steady at 4s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@ £2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American, middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 39-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 39-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 41-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 42-64d, value; November and December delivery, 3 43-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 45-64@ 3 46-64d, value; February and March delivery, 3 47-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 48-64@3 49-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 49-64d@3 50-64d, buyers.

LONDON, July 24—4:30 P.M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing, 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 11¼d; October-December, 10s 4½d.

HAVANA, July 24.—Markets unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 1-16c; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5½c; net receipts, 48 bales; gross receipts, 49 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,243 bales; coastwise, 190 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 94,453 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 1 bale; sales, 23 bales; stock, 4,881 bales.

GALVESTON, July 24.—Cotton dull; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅝c; net and gross receipts, 7 bales; stock, 10,356 bales.

NEVER KNEW SHE WAS IN DANGER

A Little Old Woman in a Big Sunbonnet Almost Run Down by a Wagon in Printing House Square.

She was a little old woman, trim and neatly dressed, but what she was doing alone and unattended down in Printing House Square no one could imagine. She was crossing from the City Hall side, in the busiest and most crowded part of the square, with an intentness of purpose that kept her eyes directed straight in front of her. She would have been obliged to turn her head to take a side view, because of the quaint, old-fashioned little bonnet that came down close over her ears. She walked stiffly, as though afflicted with rheumatism.

She was still in the roadway when a heavy delivery wagon, drawn by a powerful horse, came dashing down upon her. It would have been an easy matter for an active person to jump aside. The driver shouted. There was a trace of anger and perhaps a little of fear in his voice.

There was not the slightest perceptible hastening in the steps of the little and aged traveler. The wagon came rattling on, the driver reining in his horse as best he could. Finally, it stopped, the animal's head just above, but not touching, the old-fashioned little bonnet. She was saved.

But she never even knew her danger. This little old woman, and she kept standing on her own way. The bystanders, as was might have been a tragedy was averted in an instant, turned away relieved with the thought that perhaps it is not only children whose guardian angels are always near.

THE COTTON BULLETIN ISSUED

Interesting Statistics Regarding Production and Consumption.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bulletin on "the prices of cotton for one hundred years" which the Department of Agriculture has had in the course of preparation for some weeks was issued to-day. The period considered begins and ends with two of the most important events in the history of cotton culture—the introduction of Whitney's saw gin (1785) and the production of the largest crop the world has ever seen, 1894-5.

The highest and lowest and average prices, the crops of the United States, the exports to foreign countries, the supply and consumption in the United States, Great Britain, and Continental Europe are given for each year, as well as the chief causes that have led to the rise and fall in prices from year to year. In addition to the series of tables in which these facts and figures are presented, the bulletin contains numerous data relating to the progress made from time to time in the production and consumption of cotton in this and foreign countries. These are so arranged as to present a brief historical sketch of cotton production and consumption in the United States during the past century. The tables show that prices of cotton have not been so low during the past season as they were during the decade from 1840 to 1850.

The object of the department has been to make this bulletin a valuable work of reference as to the production, consumption, and prices of cotton, and other facts relating to cotton, for all who are interested either in raising or in using the cotton trade. Referring to the condition of the market and prices in the decade from 1840 to 1850, the bulletin says:

In 1840 the largest crop ever made up to that time, and the largest accumulation of stocks ever witnessed in Liverpool, caused a decline to the lowest average for the ten years. This was the beginning of the heavy accumulation of stocks in Europe during the next five years, which led to an extraordinary decline in prices.

The highest price per pound in New-York that decade was 13¾ cents in 1840, and the lowest, 5 cents in 1842 and 1845. Shepperson quoted midland in that year as low as 4 cents.

In 1842 middling to fair cotton reached as low as 4¼ cents in New-Orleans, and there is on file in the Department of Agriculture a letter showing that a Marengo County (Ala.) planter sold this year seventeen bales of cotton in Mobile at 3¼ cents. The price currents of the day quote middling to fair cotton in New-Orleans in 1845 as low as 4⅜ cents, and in Mobile, the same year, 3¼ cents per pound.

With respect to the lustrum ending with 1895 it is shown that the highest price per pound in New-York was 10⅝ cents in 1891, and the lowest 5 9-16 cents the present year. A table of the fluctuations in prices shows that in 1825 it amounted to 18 cents a pound, in 1837 to 12½ cents, in 1884 to $1.21, in 1865 to $1.47, and in 1880 to .86 of a cent, the smallest on record.

To Issue More Gravesend Bonds.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Gaynor granted, upon the application of Joseph J. Kittel, a writ of mandamus to compel Supervisor W. V. B. Bennett of the Thirty-first Ward, formerly Gravesend, to make a second issue of bonds.

Kittel is a property owner, and the bonds are for the payment of improvements in West Twenty-third Street. The street was authorized to be opened in 1885, and a commission awarded $747 to the plaintiff. The awards were confirmed in 1890, and John Y. McKane made a bond issue of $5,517.

Counsel for Supervisor Bennett declared that the awards were never paid, and that the money issued for the purpose was appropriated by John Y. McKane.

Writ of Error Asked for a Murderer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 24.—Thomas M. Noonan, counsel for Patrick Sheehan, now under sentence of death for the murder of Diedrick H. Garbs in Bayonne, applied this afternoon to Chancellor McGill for a writ of error on the ground of alleged errors in the trial Justice's charge. Mr. Noonan and Prosecutor Winfield were directed to submit briefs to-morrow morning.

To Collect Taxes in New District.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined candidates for the office of Deputy Commissioner for duty in that part of Westchester County recently annexed. The candidates filled the waiting room. All the applicants were from the district, as the Commissioners insist that the Deputy must be familiar with the property owners.

A Bride Convicted of Theft.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 24.—Justice Hendrickson sentenced Bridget Dolan to sixty days in the county jail on complaint of her husband, Clement Dolan, a landscape gardener, to-day. They had been married only a week. Dolan accused his bride of stealing his pocketbook, his will, and the deed to his cosy house and lot.

CHILDREN'S BALL IN GRAND STREET

The Sidewalk Was the Ballroom and a Hand Organ Furnished the Music for the Little Dancers.

It might be supposed that all ball-going people were out of town in this warm weather, and that dancing was relegated to watering places. But it is not so.

There was a ball in Grand Street the other day, and not only that, but at least two of the participants were in décolleté costumes.

Every one might not have called this particular dance a ball. Even wise people might be uncertain about it, for the dictionaries do not agree upon the important question of what a ball really is.

It is an assemblage of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing, one dictionary says. A second dictionary is not particular about the people attending, but lays great stress upon the time and ceremoniousness of the affair. A ball is "a formal evening assembly for dancing."

A third dictionary is even less particular as to conditions, and simply declares that a ball is "a social assemblage for the purpose of dancing."

So, since disagreeing dictionaries agree on one point that a ball is an assembly for dancing, the Grand Street affair was a ball.

It wasn't formal, and there wasn't a man present except the hand-organ man, but there were a dozen or more of the jolliest of little dancers present.

It doesn't take long to get up a ball in Grand Street. As soon as the hand-organ man appears, the dancers gather on the sidewalk in a second, and the ball is on.

There is no intermission, except when the hat is passed, and the dancers are not interested in that.

There is one peculiarity about a Grand Street ball, and that is that the dancers never change partners. A big girl is perhaps dancing with a mite of a baby, and two small girls who wore bangles themselves last year are dancing together. Each one dances steadily on with the partner she brought with her, only stopping when the organ man changes his position. Then the dancers change too, and the waltzes and polkas go on over and over again.

If the Grand Street ball-room knows days, and it was probably because of this and not from any vain desire for style that two of the Grand Street ball dancers were in décolleté costumes.

The way the costume was managed was according to another original Grand Street idea. The two little women who took part in the dance are not burdened with numerous ball costumes, but no one could evolve one quicker than they did. It was very simple. Each small girl, before she left home, took off the little gown she had been wearing all day, and left it behind her. That was all, and when the ball opened there they were, all in white, with little bare arms and necks ready to be cooled by the slightest breeze.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Edward J. McClernand, Second Cavalry, one month and fifteen days; Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, Twenty-third Infantry, four months; Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, one month's extension; Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Assistant Surgeon, two months' extension; Capt. Philip Reade, Third Infantry, five days.

—Court-Martial at Willet's Point, N. Y.—Detail—Capt. Walter L. Fisk, Engineer Corps; Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Medical Department; Lieut. Jonathan McQuiston, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. H. M. Powell, Second Infantry; Lieut. W. P. Jackson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Lieuts. J. P. Jervey, G. P. Howell, M. L. Walker, R. P. Johnston, R. R. Raymond, W. B. Lodue, W. L. Barden, and J. B. Cavanaugh.

—Capt. C. A. Dempsey, Second Infantry, will inspect the encampment of the Iowa National Guard, and Capt. E. B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, the First Infantry, South Carolina Volunteer Troops at Orangeburg, S. C.

—Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, has been detailed during the absence of the court-martial at Fort Wayne, Mich., vice First Lieut. Frank McIntyre, Nineteenth Infantry, relieved.

Navy.

—A number of important changes in naval commands and stations took place at the Navy Department to-day, the most significant of which was the transfer of Capt. Bunce from the command of the flagship Cincinnati to the battleship Texas, which is to be commissioned soon at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The detail probably was made at the request of Capt. Glass, but it is rather unusual to relieve an officer from a flagship without some excellent reason for it. Capt. Theodore F. Kane, who has not had a sea command for several years, will be the next commander of the Monitor, and Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson will relieve Capt. Glass as commander of the Cincinnati. Capt. Silas W. Terry, who has recently returned from the cruiser Newark, from the respective Atlantic station, is assigned to the receiving ship Franklin as the relief of Capt. Johnson.

—These officers are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea duty, and will be assigned to the Texas when she is ready for service: Assistant Engineer Richard H. Richards, Boatswain F. E. Larkin, Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Bowers, Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, Carpenter E. W. Craig, Boatswain S. McCarthy, Acting Gunner E. L. Hill, Sailmaker C. H. Jones, Lieut. Albert Gleaves, Lieut. James H. Baymadier, Ensign E. N. Whitehouse, Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Passed Assistant Engineer, T. W. Kinkaid, Boatswain W. Carter, Surgeon C. G. Herndon, Lieut. N. E. Nelles, Lieut. J. R. Layne, Carpenter George Helms, Lieut. C. C. Barrett, Paymaster C. M. Ray, Lieut. Stokely Morgan, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie, Surgeon J. L. Neilson, Passed Assistant Surgeon V. C. B. Means.

—Chief Engineer J. P. Mickey has been detached from the Richmond, Aug. 28, and ordered to Philadelphia as Inspector of Boiler Tubes, relieving Chief Engineer Robert Poots, who is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

—Assistant Surgeon Henry La Motte has been ordered to the Constellation, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Page, who is transferred to Philadelphia.

—Chief Engineer Thorn Williamson is relieved from duty as Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building, and will retire from active service.

—Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered as a member of the Engineering Board at Philadelphia.

—Assistant Surgeon M. S. Guest has been ordered to bring an insane patient to Washington, and that done he will report at the Naval Hospital.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. R. Stitt has been detached from the Nicaragua Canal Commission and ordered to report to the Navy Department.

—Naval Cadets Worth Bagley, C. B. Barnes, and J. C. Breckinridge have been relieved from the Constellation and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid has been detached from the Pennsylvania State College and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Chief Engineer Edwin Farmer has been relieved from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard Aug. 22.

—Gunner Francis Martin has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to Fort Wadsworth (N. Y.) powder magazine.

—Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald has been ordered to inspect the ships of the American Line at Southampton.

—Lieut. F. F. Fletcher is detached from the command of the torpedo boat Cushing and placed on waiting orders.

—Lieut. R. C. Smith is detached from the Newport Station and ordered to command the Cushing.

—Ensign F. B. Sullivan has been detached from the Montgomery, and will take three months' leave.

—Naval Cadet K. M. Bennett has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Capt. F. J. Higginson is detached from the Montgomery, and will take one month's leave.

—Capt. J. H. Sands has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Atlanta.

—Ensign C. L. Hussey has been detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Thetis.

—Ensign A. L. Norton has been ordered to steel duty at Munhall, Penn.

—Chief Engineer A. C. Engard has been ordered to the Richmond.

—Ensign E. H. Campbell has been ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Ensign C. J. Lang has been ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Ensign C. C. Fewell has been ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Ensign W. L. Crosley has been ordered to the Minneapolis.

A Curious Accident at Salerno.

From The London Daily News.

A curious accident happened the other day at Salerno. In the prison of that town is kept the old Bourbon guillotine, whose last victim was Luigi de Mattia, one of the heads of the revolution of 1848, who was decapitated in 1852. The same machine was made ready for Nicotera and his companions, and, expecting his sentence, Nicotera gave the executioner 5f. to dispatch him quickly. Fortunately these sentences were not carried out. The other day, then, a gentleman, whose name was not found out, went to the prison and insisted on seeing the old guillotine, no doubt regarding it as a historic curiosity. His wish was satisfied by the Director, after which the stranger went away. But a jailer named Coute, who had accompanied him, wanted to see how the machine worked, and unfortunately put his hand under the knife just as it descended. His fingers were all cut off, and he was seized with lockjaw. At the hospital to which he was taken the doctors are doubtful of saving his life.

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Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Six Light-draft Composite Gunboats for the United States Navy. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., July 23, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders for the construction, exclusive of armament, and including equipments as specified, by contract, of six light-draft composite gunboats of about one thousand tons displacement each, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Gunboats Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, viz.: That "in the construction of all said vessels all of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the general drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." The contracts for the construction of said gunboats will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that the completed vessel tested at speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessels upon such trial shall be not less than an average of